

*Commerce*

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923

NUMBER 17



*"Does what its  
Made For"*

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YARNS

Laying the Fibre,  
Strengthening the Yarn,  
and making a Smooth  
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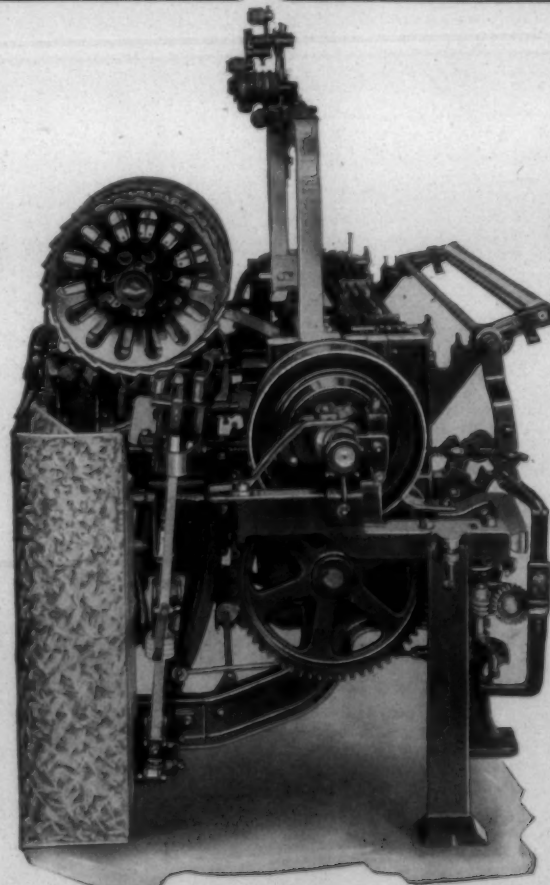
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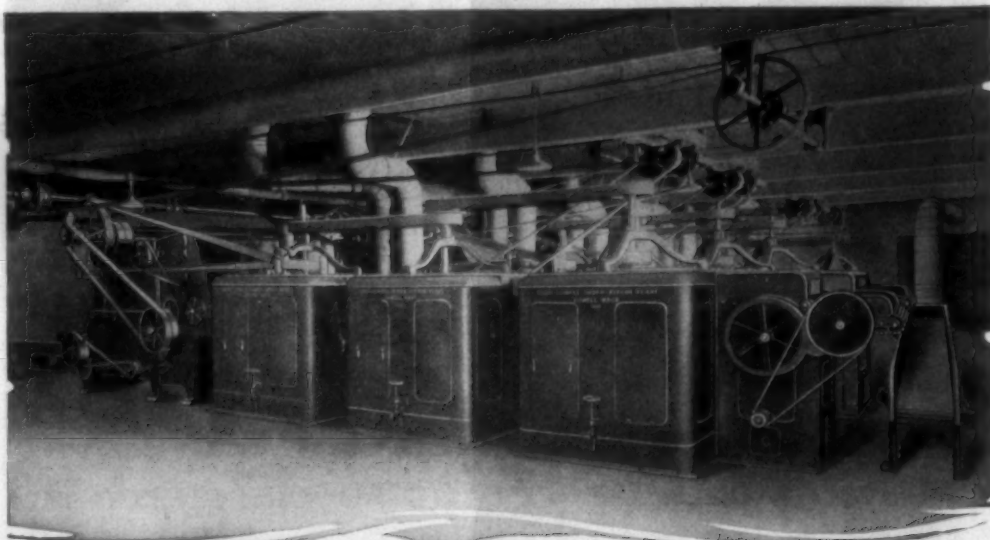
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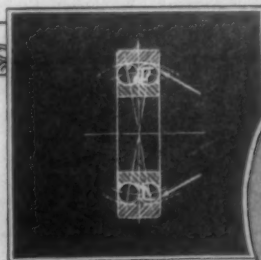
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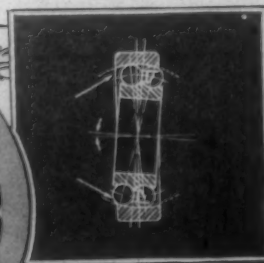
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*Sesquicarbonate of Soda  
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*

*All Classes of Colors*

*From Direct to the Best*

*Put*

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**Because** converters have discovered the popularity of Franklin Dyed goods among consumers, more and more of them are specifying Franklin colors every day.

**Because** Franklin Dyeing is so popular with consumer, retailer and converter, either by name or just by the character of the colors, we suggest that YOU, instead of waiting for the converter to specify Franklin Dyeing for your goods, have your yarn Franklin Dyed of your own accord. Then advise your salesmen of this fact and instruct them to present it as one of the important points in their sales talk. You will find that it pays to put Franklin Dyeing behind your sales force.

**Because** many features of our yarn dyeing service are unique in the industry and because Franklin Dyeing will prove economical for you in more ways than one, we suggest that you write for one of our representatives to call, or better still, pay us a visit at one of our plants, and learn the complete Franklin story. As much of our time is at your disposal as you care to demand.



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The Dutch Boy Painter: "There are windows enough in this big room to furnish plenty of daylight. But the diffusion is poor. More scientific painting of walls and ceilings would light up the dark spots in the center and back. It makes work easy on the eyes."

## A tired eye on the pay-roll gives a black eye to production

**I**F you hired a hundred people to work for you, sixty-six of the hundred will have defective eyesight. Tests made on ten thousand factory workers establish the accuracy of this average. In some factories more than seventy per cent have poor eyesight.

The eyes of sixty-six per cent tire very quickly under poor lighting conditions. Before the middle of the afternoon these weak eyes will be tired out from strain. The worker will do less work and less careful work.

You can't afford to pay full-day wages for such part-day production. You can't blame the worker for his affliction. Two times out of three you can't get him without this affliction. But you can remove the cause of eye-strain by improving the

distribution of light. White lead paint applied to walls and ceilings accomplishes this.

Dutch Boy White-Lead and Dutch Boy Flatting Oil produce a pure, white paint which is unusually effective for improving the distribution of light in factory interiors. It gives a fine, white surface which diffuses radiance and prevents the glare of improper light concentration.

Dutch Boy White-Lead paint spreads easily and goes far. A given quantity will cover more area than the same amount of most other paints. It does not chip or scale and its smooth, hard surface may be safely cleansed with soap and water, which makes frequent re-painting unnecessary.

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# Dutch Boy White - Lead

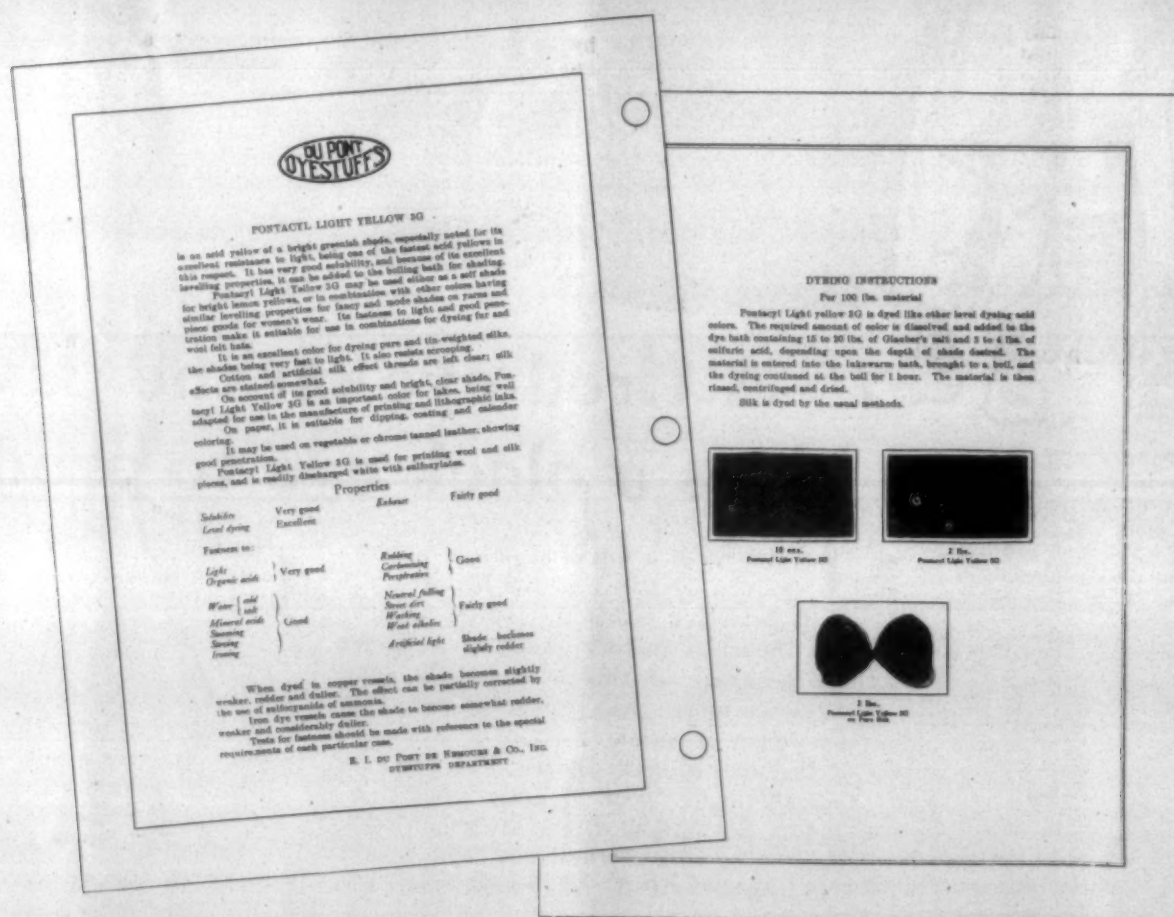
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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923

NUMBER 17

## *North Carolina Mill Men Meet*

The seventeenth annual session of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, held at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C., on Friday and Saturday of last week, was one of the most successful and largely attended meetings in the history of the association.

Due to the illness of James H. Webb, president of the association, the sessions were presided over by Bernard M. Cone, of Greensboro, first vice-president.

Mayor Hanes, of Winston-Salem, made a brief address of welcome, which was very appropriately responded to by Mr. Cone. The latter then announced the appointment of the convention committees.

### **Friday Morning Session.**

The first session was featured by three addresses. E. S. Parker, of Graham, N. C., spoke of "Government and Business;" Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, addressed the meeting on "North Carolina," and Nathan B. Williams, of Washington, made an interesting talk on "Laws Pertaining to Cotton Manufacturing."

Mr. Parker held the close attention of his hearers throughout. He opened his address by quoting the statement of a Government official to the effect that "there is too much government in business and too little business in government." He paid tribute to the textile industry as the greatest in North Carolina.

On the subject of taxes, Mr. Parker referred to the payment by manufacturers of an ad valorem tax to the county, for schools, roads and street, an assessment of 12 1-2 per cent Federal tax, if a corporation a 3 per cent corporation assessment and in addition a surtax. In addition, he said, there are the burdensome reports to be made to the State and Federal government, franchise and capital stock tax and others.

There is one thing, said Mr. Parker, which the manufacturer seldom gets credit for, and that is the amount of money spent for the mental and physical welfare of his employees. He reviewed interestingly the very fine work being done in North Carolina in this respect, the manufacturers co-operating with the welfare department. This great work should be heralded throughout the land, he said.

Mr. Parker spoke of the numerous laws that affect the cotton man-

ufacturer, among them being those which regulate the number of hours that constitute a day's work and a week's work, the regulation of the working hours of females, sanitary laws, all of which are fixed by the government. This is only an index, he said, to what will come in the future if the manufacturer is not awake at all times. He predicted that unless a careful watch is kept on all legislation, something may slip in that will greatly cripple the greatest industry in the State.

The speaker urged the cotton manufacturers to take greater interest in governmental affairs. The last General Assembly of North Carolina, he said, had in it only two representatives connected with the industry. He did not advocate a control of the law-making bodies, but urged the necessity of greater representation so that the interests of the cotton manufacturer might be guarded more closely in the future than it has been in the past.

Speaking of the child labor law of North Carolina, Mr. Parker stated that it was right along the line of regulations advocated by cotton manufacturers for years. He referred to a statement of the late Governor Bickett, who declared that child labor laws and a compulsory school attendance law should go hand in hand, and spoke with pride of the fact that such a condition now exists in North Carolina.

North Carolina child labor laws are considered ideal in every respect by law-makers of the nation, said Mr. Parker, in referring to the statement of certain United States Senators to a North Carolina delegation, which visited Washington some time ago.

Reference was made to the fact that the two cases in which the Federal child labor laws were declared unconstitutional originated in North Carolina. North Carolina manufacturers wanted these laws defeated because they have a better one, said the speaker.

Speaking again of the importance of the manufacturer looking after governmental affairs, Mr. Parker referred to the immense sums of money being spent by the State in the building of good roads, schools, improving state institutions and in other progressive movements. He also called attention to the heavy expenditure of the counties and municipalities, declaring that this is all right when the expenditure is

wisely supervised. A large amount of this money, he said, is derived from taxes paid by the manufacturer, and for this reason he should take an interest in its expenditure by participating in governmental affairs. No manufacturer, he said, would allow a man who does not understand his business to spend his money for him.

The nation needs the manufacturers' advice, the State needs it, the county needs it and the municipality needs it, hence it is time for him to wake up to the great opportunity to render service to the country.

Vice-President Bernard M. Cone then addressed the meeting, stating that he had been asked to review the work of the association for the past year. His address follows:

I have been asked by our president, Mr. James Webb, of Hillsboro, who cannot be here to take charge of this meeting, in his place. I am glad to report that Mr. Webb, who was recently up to Baltimore for treatment, has returned to his home greatly improved in health, but is not yet sufficiently strong to appear and preside at this meeting. I am sure that everybody present regrets that Mr. Webb cannot be with us, but will be glad to learn of his great improvement.

For this reason we will have to dispense with the usual president's address. In lieu thereof I have prepared a few cursory remarks which I will take the liberty to read.

Business, as you know, was good during the fall and the first part of this year, but a late spring, cold and wet weather, with its consequent depression in the retail trade and an unexpected, and as many think unnecessary and unjustifiable drop in the cotton market, have served to slow things up quite a bit and at the present moment business in most of our lines is dull. So it looks, unless conditions radically change, as if pleasant memories are all that we will have to go upon for the next few months.

But underlying conditions are not bad. The country is prosperous and those of us whose optimism is strong enough will probably find justification this fall.

It is yet too early to have any definite idea as to what the cotton crop will be; that depends too much on the weather, the boll weevil and the vagaries of government experts.

But with all due deference to those governmental vagaries there will be no carry over and if one is inclined to do a bit of long range guessing, it would appear as if cotton ought to be getting mighty scarce by the spring of 1924.

Personally, I am in hopes that there will be a short crop and that prices will be high; and I am hoping that the farmer will get his share of the high price. Something is needed, and I think it is just that—a fair return, a decent living, a reasonable profit, to stem this increasing tide of emigration away from the farm. If anything can be done to make life on the farm more attractive and more remunerative, it ought to be done. This is the biggest problem that faces the coming generation, not only with reference to cotton but every other product of the soil.

Referring back to my allusion to governmental activities as affecting the cotton market, we are in an era of governmental interference. There is too much legislation and too much administrative and departmental interference with business. There is an old adage or song, "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you." I think we ought to have about fifty million placards of that motto stricken off and place one over every desk of every clerk and employee in the government service—especially in the Tax Department.

And that brings us to taxes. I believe we are all reconciled to high taxes. We know that the costs of the war, interest on the bonds, bonuses and pensions to come, will be with us for the rest of our lives and probably for that of the next generation. All we can ask and all we do ask is that those taxes be equitably distributed and fairly administered.

There was a great deal of talk towards the end of the last Congress about a tax on corporate surplus, and a rather mystifying practice sprang up among many of the larger corporations of declaring stock dividends. I say mystifying because nobody seems to know why it was done or could give a reason for it.

I have some very definite ideas on both of these subjects—ideas I say, not knowledge, for nobody (unless perhaps the Honorable Mr. Frear)—has any knowledge of these things.

(Continued on Page 14.)

### The Mullen Tester and the Index Value.

(By C. J. Burkley.)

At this time when there is so much interest manifested in the quality of fabrics in general, it may be of interest to point out certain new and useful applications of the well known Mullen Tester. This testing device is widely known and used by the paper trade both in this country and abroad for deter-

mining the bursting strength of paper and allied products. The use of this machine is not confined to paper products, however. In general, it may be used to advantage in the testing of a wide variety of sheet materials, including textiles. The Mullen tester, see Fig. 1, differs from other strength testing machines in that it tests a circular area of material, by the application of hydraulic pressure against a rubber diaphragm in contact with the specimen under test. In any test the "ultimate" or bursting strength is the hydraulic pressure required to rupture the material. This pressure is measured in pounds per square inch upon a standard registering pressure gauge of the Bourdon tube type. It is not necessary, in using this machine, to prepare samples for test by cutting them out to a definite shape. The design of the clamping jaws insures a con-

stant size of sample being used in each test. Furthermore, a number of tests can be quickly made upon a comparatively small sample of material. One of the advantages residing in

the bursting test lies in the fact that the strength of the material being tested can be expressed in terms of unit strength by dividing the bursting pressure in pounds per square inch by the weight of a unit area of the material being tested. The logic of this procedure is appreciated when it is considered that in the bursting test it is the thickness of material being tested which resists burst. Obviously the weight of a unit area is a measure of this

Of course in all such tests the bursting pressure used should be the average bursting strength of a number of tests. The weight is commonly expressed in oz. per square yard, obtained by dieing out a small sample of definite area, weighing same, and expressing the result in oz. per square yard. In general, the Index Value constitutes a unit strength value and justifies itself not only by reason of the fact that in general tensile strength comparisons of other materials are made and reported in terms of unit strengths, but also upon its practical utility. It is not within the scope of this paper to go into detail regarding Index Values in general. However, it may be timely to point out that an interesting application of the Mullen tester and Index Value is to be found in the testing of certain classes of fabrics.

The following experimental Index Values were made on some 17 1-4 oz. 23x23 count, 11x11 ply tire fabrics made in the same style and construction but from the various grades of cotton.

Grade of Cotton	Number of Tests	Index Value
Combed Sea Island.....	5	45.0
Combed Egyptian.....	3	40.0
Carded Egyptian.....	10	38.1
Carded Peruvian.....	3	36.5
Carded Peeler.....	2	33.6
Carded American.....	7	27.6

One of the most interesting points in the above tests made at four per cent moisture content is the fact that the Combed Egyptian has a higher unit strength value than the Carded variety, and of course the

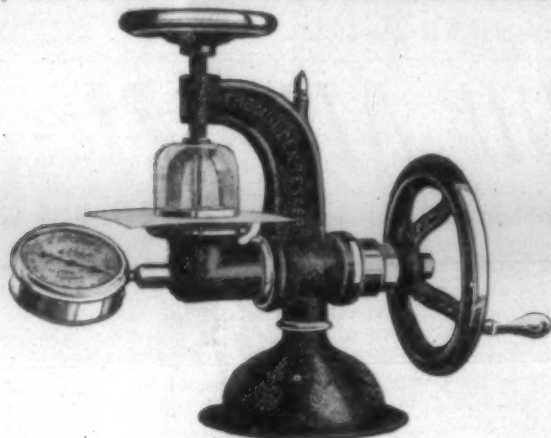


Figure 1

mining the bursting strength of paper and allied products. The use of this machine is not confined to paper products, however. In general, it may be used to advantage in the testing of a wide variety of sheet materials, including textiles. The Mullen tester, see Fig. 1, differs from other strength testing machines in that it tests a circular area of material, by the application of hydraulic pressure against a rubber diaphragm in contact with the specimen under test. In any test the "ultimate" or bursting strength is the hydraulic pressure required to rupture the material. This pressure is measured in pounds per square inch upon a standard registering pressure gauge of the Bourdon tube type. It is not necessary, in using this machine, to prepare samples for test by cutting them out to a definite shape. The design of the clamping jaws insures a con-

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*Cross-sectional view of circular area of fabric subjected to the bursting test.*



$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Bursting Pressure in "10" Weight in oz per square yd.}}{\text{Weight in oz per square yd.}}$$

*This relationship becomes evident when it is appreciated that the fabric thickness  $t$  resists bursting. The wt per sq yd. of the fabric is closely related to the thickness.*

Figure 2

stant size of sample being used in each test. Furthermore, a number of tests can be quickly made upon a comparatively small sample of material. One of the advantages residing in

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Strength}}{\text{Unit Weight}}$$

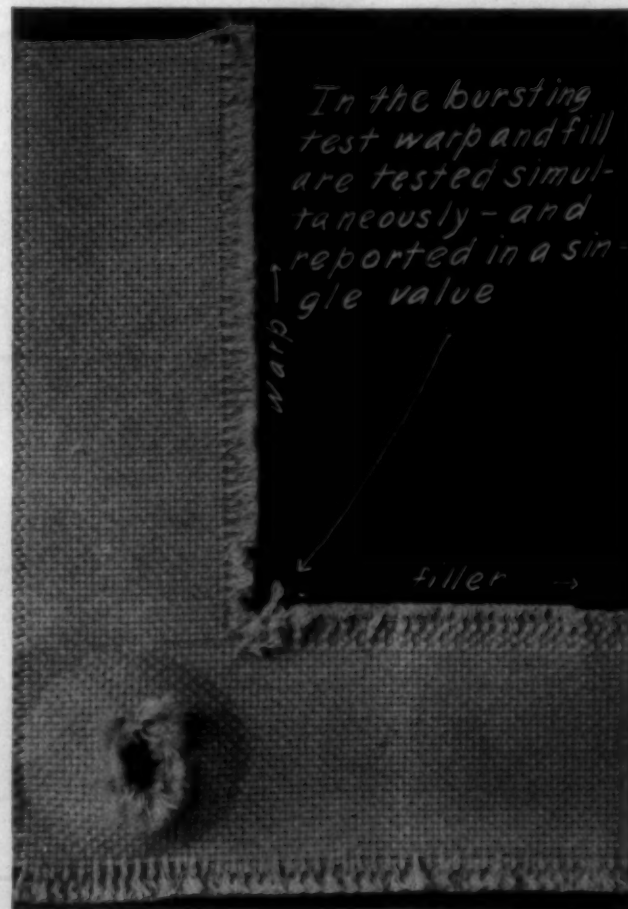


Figure 3

such cases where the fabric in question is used for mechanical purposes. Probably one of the reasons why strength has not been featured more in general lies in the method of testing and of expressing the results, and the difficulty of interpreting same. It is common practice to test the warp and filler of a fabric separately, without relation to their co-operation, and other vital properties. After all, fabric is a team composed of warp and filler functioning as a unit in most cases. This being the case, the best test is probably one which will report the

combed goods is considered to be of better quality. Another point of interest in connection with the foregoing data is the fact clearly shown that in the same style and construction with different grades of cotton there is progressively more unit strength from the American Upland up through to Sea Island. No doubt this fact has been known by men experienced in the cotton industry. The writer has already pointed out that the subject of fabric strength is more seriously considered when the fabric is used for

(Continued on Page 32)



## State of Textile Trade.

It is unusual to find such a confusion of ideas in high places concerning the future of the textile trade. The immediate condition is one of quiet, attributed in some places to unseasonable weather, in other places to a gradual letting down in general business, and in still other quarters to the normal result of prices above the levels consumers will pay freely.

There has been some improvement in the demand since weather conditions have permitted a more active movement in seasonable sheer fabrics and lightweight garments yet, on the whole, the measure of gain has been limited by the close prices current. To move many goods it has been found necessary to make decided price concessions.

In so far as cotton goods are concerned, this is what many men have expected since cotton began to soar. A price of 22c or 23c a pound might not have provoked consumer resistance, but when it became necessary, or was thought desirable to provide against 28c and 30c cotton by moving prices upward, signs of resistance began to be noticeable to discerning merchants.

No merchant not bent upon fooling himself is missing the meaning of the widely advertised clearance sales in large jobbing centers where such sales are not touted from the housetops in normal selling seasons. The goods have not moved as freely as it was hoped they would, and lacking confidence in their sustained value merchants have been willing to cut prices to get the goods out of their stocks. That is the elementary reason why so many of these sales have been featured in the past few weeks.

If users of cotton and cotton goods care to pay the prices asked by those who have them, there is no difficulty in getting what is wanted. It is therefore idle to prate about scarcity. The supply is less than in many periods in proportion to the capital invested in stores, but stores are manifold, and consumers are not going naked.

Until it is clear that October cotton is going to cost what spot cotton is bringing, it is useless to hope that jobbers can be induced to come forward willingly and pay the top prices for goods based upon 29c cotton.

Cotton speculators are not ready to think that October cotton will be worth 29c a pound. In fact, they now value it at several cents a pound less. But many prices current for goods were based upon cotton far above the October value mentioned and very well up to the spot value now current. Lack of confidence in such a condition is the natural thing to look for, so long as the extravagance of war times is not in the buying demands of consumers.

The fact that cotton has been so very high has had something to do with the large use of silk in fabrics. It probably had less to do with the large use of silk in hosiery. A woman who must pay 45c a yard at retail for the fine lingerie fabrics she used in cottons does not hesitate to take up silks when she

can find them made up in shorter yardage garments at a price she thinks she can pay. It is not alone a matter of extravagance that has led to the popularity of silken undergarments. Price has had something to do with it, whether the price was measured by the initial value, or by the freedom from frequent laundering, that follows the use of some of the underwear silks that have been used so freely by girls and women. What is true of underwear silks is true of outerwear goods.

Necessarily the yardage of silks used has increased very materially in relation to normal times of low priced fine cotton goods. More people have been calling for silks, for one thing. Then again, silks have been cheapened greatly in comparison with the days when closely woven satins and taffetas were the backbone of silk fabric output. The so-called crepes, the real crepes, and the hundreds of other sheer silk goods have run into a large enough yardage to make it possible to supply the larger needs. The price difference between many fine cottons and many low grade silks has not been so great that it has led consumers to stop and think of the difference in cost.

After the armistice period the dearth of wool and wool fabrics for general lay consumption was most marked. The woolen, as distinguished from worsted mills, began to fill up the gap promptly. Low grade and quickly made goods were first supplied. Gradually there has come a change when better made goods, hence goods more slowly produced, have come into vogue. The period is now reached where consumers ask for the real values in wool products to be found in the better classes of worsteds that can be made in American mills. Better values have accompanied the prices asked for men's suits and for many of the dress fabrics.

The call for yardage is getting less, but slowly, and it is not thought probable that the woolen mills of the country can go on much longer full tilt, turning out the loosely woven goods. In overcoatings it was noted in the markets only yesterday that the trade is getting away from the large use of loosely woven cloths and calling more and more for the heavily felted goods that give real service and do not require the great yardage that has come from the looms in recent years. Even in wool goods price is forcing restrictions of many kinds.

In the great rush of production in textiles for several months one notable fact has been the wide diversity and the great volume of styled fabrics turned out. This applies not only to woven goods but to the great yardage of extreme styles in printed and dyed cloths.

A development of this character has oftentimes marked the beginning of congested stocks in dry goods stores. The congestion is not of immediate significance always, and is very rarely looked upon as of large importance at once. It is when the goods have lain on the shelves, even after the first drastic

price cuts have occurred, that the public taste for the more staple and more serviceable fabrics becomes pronounced and the talk of overproduction really begins.

Fearful of the possible reaction upon textile buying of the huge volume of credit purchases among consumers, exemplified in autos, washing machines, talking machines, etc., observing merchants are asking whether it is going to be possible to go on in this country producing goods to capacity volume and selling them profitably. They are not thinking now of the immediate future, but they are looking a long way ahead, say into the spring and summer of next year.

Despite the very fine market that has existed here for textiles, some men are growing jumpy, because so many foreign goods are coming into the markets. They know that their own prices are too high to warrant hopes of a balance being struck by exports. Some of them, as always, affect to sneer at foreign markets for United States textiles.

From all these suggestions it may be fairly inferred that there are good reasons why experienced dry goods primary merchants are somewhat confused about the longer future of their own business, quite regardless of how it is certain to be affected by the influences of general trade. An accumulation of merchandise is not wanted. Perhaps drastic curtailment may be a corrective as well as a palliative.—Journal of Commerce.

## Cotton Industry is Most Hazardous of All the Agricultural Branches.

Blowing Rock, N. C., June 14.—The result of the report on what cotton growers intended to plant, issued by the United States department of agriculture, April 20, and on the world's unconsumed supply, issued the next day by the same government bureau, was "disastrous," A. W. McLean, of Lumberton, N. C., former director of the war finance corporation, declared in an address here today. "It now seems clear," he added, "that neither of these reports thus issued was reliable or entitled to serious consideration."

Mr. McLean, who was speaking before a joint convention of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of North and South Carolina, delivered an exhaustive address on the cotton situation. At the present time, he asserted, "the cotton industry is perhaps the most hazardous of all branches of agriculture."

Speculation in cotton, he declared, adds to the hazard of the producer and he asserted that a "very fruitful source of speculative dealing has been the lack of reliable information as to the supply and demand."

Referring in this connection to the widely discussed reports of the department of agriculture issued this spring, Mr. McLean declared that the "report of 'intention to plant' was unreliable and wholly misleading and ought never to have been issued."

"The department, of course,

claims that it obtained this information from a hundred thousand or more growers," he continued, "but I have been unable to find any of these. Dispatches from Washington published in the newspapers of May 19 stated that 'officials of the department of agriculture have explained in the past that while the statement of April 20 showed that it was the intention of cotton growers to plant a 12 per cent larger increase in 1923 than they had in 1922, the interpretation of the cotton situation, in the view of world and domestic market condition, was made by a group of economists, business-men and bankers who were invited to come to Washington for that purpose.'"

"Upon examination of the personnel of the 'group' referred to, it appears that there is not a single Southern man in the entire 'group' and only one cotton dealer, a member of the firm of George H. McFadden and Brother of Philadelphia. The others are large bankers, political economists and meat and grain producers of the North and Middle West, who were mere theorists and without practical knowledge sufficient to make even good 'guesses.'"

Mr. McLean then asserted that in 1921 and in 1922 it was estimated that six million bales of cotton were destroyed by the boll weevil, said that the consensus of opinion is that the recent mild winter may cause the weevil to do even greater damage this summer, and declared that the world is rapidly consuming stocks of cotton on hand and that there is "a growing danger of an acute cotton shortage."

The recent "severe drop in the price" caused he said largely by the figures given out by the department of agriculture, "has demoralized the whole industry," adding: "It may have injured to the benefit of the New England mills, for it seems that they have refused to lay in a stock of cotton at the 30-cent level, while Southern mills, believing that there was a shortage of cotton, purchased freely at the higher price."

A number of remedies for the conditions he pictured were suggested by the speaker. He said that the farmers themselves must organize and must have co-operation from all classes of business men. The states, he continued, can aid by promoting the education of the tenant farmer class and he suggested that state land banks might be organized along the lines of the federal farm land banks and joint stock land banks, and reach the smaller tenant by lending up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of lands.

## Philippine Market for Neckwear.

There is a steady demand in the Philippines for neckwear selling at two pesos and less, but at no time can this be considered an important market for neckwear. Shops catering to the class of trade that will pay the price of American neckwear are already carrying stocks, Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler, Manila, reports to the Department of Commerce.



## North Carolina Mill Men Meet.

(Continued from Page 11.)

First: There will be no tax on corporate surplus.

Second: Stock dividends won't get anybody anywhere.

There will be no tax on corporate surplus because in spite of the governmental vagaries I have alluded to above, I do not believe Congress is insane enough to ruin the country; there will be no tax on corporate surplus because a government owing twenty billions of dollars will not embark on a plan of suicide which will disable itself to pay that debt or the interest on that debt; there will be no tax on corporate surplus because in these times of prosperity with the American people happily and peaceably employed at a living wage, a job and a good job for every man who wants one—Congress is too sane to throw a monkey wrench into the works that will jam the wheels of industry, throttle investment, and bring on such a panic as this country has never known.

Now, when I say there will be no tax on corporate surplus I am not referring to the profits that may hereafter be reserved out of earnings and added to surplus account. I mean the surplus already accumulated, the surplus that represents our past savings, the thrift that everybody was preaching about during the war.

There may possibly be a law that will make the future earnings of a corporation more heavily taxable if left invested in the business than if distributed out to be squandered. That would be a bad law, it would be a foolish law, but it would not be a confiscatory law and it would not be a direct tax on capital.

There lies the difference. Your accumulated surplus is as much a part of your invested capital as your original stock issue, and the only difference is one of name and bookkeeping.

With reference to stock dividends, I regard that pretty much as a fad or a fashion—pretty much as some styles of women's clothes. It won't get anybody anywhere because it distributes nothing. If anybody is liable to a tax because of undistributed earnings, declaring a stock dividend does not satisfy or discharge that liability.

Everybody who thinks a moment—and the average hard-headed American usually goes back of the form to the substance—will see at a glance that a stock dividend means nothing.

If I went into the mill store with a hundred dollar bill and got the cashier to change it for ten ten-dollar bills, I would be no richer or poorer. It might focus the attention of the onlooker upon the fact that I possessed a hundred dollars, but my wealth would be neither greater nor less after than before the transaction. And in exactly the same way, if I am permitted to change one big share of stock in a corporation for ten little shares I have gained nothing.

Changing the hundred dollar bill into tens allowed me to spend part of it, to put it into circulation—to

let somebody else get the benefit of it, and changing the big stock certificate into the little ones allowed me to do the exact same thing. If the stock dividend represented earnings made by the corporation, the corporation had already paid a tax on them perhaps 40 per cent, 65 per cent, 80 per cent, on some of them.

But I ought not to take up your time with platitudes of this kind. You all know these things—everybody knows them—only please somebody tell them to Mr. Frear. I think maybe he would be happier if he could once understand.

There are a number of other things that might be mentioned, but there are other and more interesting speakers on the program and mine being a substitute address is not supposed to be good, anyhow.

Mr. Cone was followed by Col. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, who delivered a forceful address touching upon the progress of North Carolina—from the days of reconstruction to its present place as the leading industrial State of the South. In the course of his remarks Col. Kirkpatrick urged the manufacturers to get into politics and lend an active hand in framing the laws that are designed to regulate their business.

The morning session closed with an address by Nathan B. Williams, of Washington, a member of the law firm of Emory and Williams, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Williams spoke particularly of legislation affecting the cotton manufacturer and advocated enough laws and the obedience of them, but declared that a multiplication of regulations is tending to bring about a disregard for the law. Attention was called to the fact that there are men who try to regulate everything by law, and in this connection it was stated that there are enacted every two years about 15,000 new statutes. Laws are becoming so numerous that no man can interpret them without a great deal of study, stated Mr. Williams.

Attention was called to ancient history, which gives an account of the rise and fall of various laws pertaining to the regulation of wages, price-fixing and other phases of industry. It was shown that at no period in the history of the country have laws such as these been a success.

The speaker deplored a condition that some time exists wherein men ride into office because of attacking "rich" corporations. He then showed how little money men of the so-called rich corporations of today are making. Manufacturing corporations, he said, pay out more than fifty-eight per cent of their income in taxes and other assessments.

The speaker complimented the State of North Carolina for the rapid progress it has made in the matter of manufacturing, referring particularly to the wise leadership of the State's captains of industry.

The annual banquet of the association was held Friday night at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. Governor Cameron Morrison featured the program, making a strong appeal in his address for America to enter the

League of Nations. He urged that America join with Europe in a great brotherhood, or quit meddling in European affairs and establish the policy of "America for Americans" which characterized the attitude of this country before the war.

The Governor said he hoped the two greatest political parties of the country would eliminate any reference to foreign affairs from their platforms in the next national campaign, because it is not a matter to squabble over.

The League of Nations, said Governor Morrison, was formed for no other purpose than to prevent another great conflict such as the world passed through a few years ago. He declared that it was never intended to control in any way the commercial interests of the world.

In concluding his address the Governor appealed to the manufacturers to take the lead in the elimination of petty discussions concerning foreign affairs and begin to look after their commercial interests, lest Germany, England and other countries soon succeeded in closing the markets of the world to American goods.

Election of officers, discussion of certain opposed amendment to Carolina Mill Rules with reference to the purchase of cotton and an address by A. B. Blalock, of Cotton Co-operative Association of Raleigh, marked the closing session.

Bernard M. Cone, of Greensboro, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were E. C. Dwelling, Charlotte, first vice-president; F. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, second vice-president; J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, third vice-president; Hunter Marshall, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer; and George W. Forrester, of Atlanta, re-elected traffic manager. Mr. Cone last year held the office of first vice-president. The retiring president, James H. Webb, of Hillsboro, because of illness, was unable to attend the convention. However, his friends will be glad to learn that he has improved in health to such an extent that he has returned to his home from Baltimore where he went because of his illness.

J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington, is the only new officer in the association for the ensuing year. While he has been a member of the board he had never been elected to an official position until this meeting.

At the session this morning considerable discussion was held in regard to certain opposed amendments to Carolina Mill Rules with reference to the purchase of cotton. A joint committee of Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina and South Carolina and of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange had previously been held and recommended changes in the Carolina Mill Rules of 1915.

After the discussion this morning it was decided not to adopt any suggested change but to adhere to the Carolina Mill Rules of 1915.

In addressing members in attendance at the convention, A. B. Blalock, of Cotton Co-operative Association, of Raleigh, sought to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the cotton manufacturers with the co-operative association.

He assured the manufacturers that they had nothing to fear from the hands of the organized farmers, as the co-operative association is working only for the betterment of the condition of the farmer, which will mean better conditions for the mill men.

Mr. Blalock predicted a short cotton crop this fall, due to the late spring, the boll weevil and the exodus of labor to other sections. He said the farmers are working under great difficulties this year, due to a shortage of labor.

The work of the co-operative association this year was reviewed, figures given showing that its operations have been successful.

One of the features of the work of his organization, said Mr. Blalock, is the effort to standardize the varieties of cotton being shown in order that a uniform quality of staple might be produced.

Various resolutions were passed at the closing session, one of which recognizes the value of the Federal Reserve Board to the manufacturer, but calls attention to the numerous publications issued by the board, which it was stated are retarding business.

There was also a protest against the high prices of textile machinery repair parts, a former resolution to this effect being affirmed. A committee will be appointed to look into the matter. The establishment of supply depots in the South for the distribution of machinery parts was endorsed.

The association pledged support to the movement to establish textile machinery building plants in the South.

Co-operation with the railroads in their efforts to increase efficiency in shipping was pledged.

The elimination of the distinction between quotations in trade journals, with reference to "eastern" and "southern" goods, was urged. Such a practice was condemned as unnecessary, misleading and unjust.

Congress was petitioned to make an appropriation sufficient to enable the Department of Agriculture to wage a determined fight against the insect pests that are shortening the cotton crop every year. This action was taken in view of the fact that the present supply of cotton is being fast depleted.

Another resolution insisted that in wage comparisons between sections the fact be considered that in the South the manufacturers nearly always include necessities, such as rent, water, lights, etc., at a nominal cost.

A protest was entered against the child labor bill presented in the last session of Congress, and the North Carolina law was heartily indorsed.

## Knit Goods Exports.

Washington. — Exports of cotton knit goods in April included 5,651 dozen pairs of gloves valued at \$7,820, 527,103 dozen pairs of hosiery valued at \$1,094,300, 81,488 dozen underwear valued at \$326,688 and 17,457 pounds of sweaters, shawls, etc., valued at \$18,676, according to preliminary figures announced by the Department of Commerce.



**Fries Reviews Early Textile Industry.**

Winston-Salem.—Some interesting reminiscences of the textile industry in the early days of its development are contained in a paper read before a group of friends by John W. Fries, a well known banker and business man of this city. The paper itself deals with a far larger topic than the textile business, but contains a number of interesting observations on that branch of the industry.

The father of Mr. Fries, Francis Fries, was born in Salem in 1812. As a young man he became secretary and treasurer of the Salem Cotton Mill Company, which was organized in 1837. He built the mill, bought the machinery and got it in successful operation. He later withdrew from the company and decided to go into wool manufacturing on his own account, and in 1840 began with two pairs of cards for making rolls, which the farmers' wives and daughters spun and wove at home. This custom roll carding was a seasonal business, and to utilize the cards full time, he soon added a spinning jenny and a few looms, to make cotton warp jeans, like the country "home spun." A modest dye home equipment and fulfilling mill were soon added.

The spinning jenny was soon discarded and replaced with better machinery—two mules and a jack for spinning and three sets of cards with condensers and looms added to weave the product.

In 1846 Henry W. Fries was taken into partnership under the firm name F. & H. Fries, and in 1848 they built their little 500 spindle cotton mill, adjoining the wool mill. The cotton warp jeans were improved until "Salem Jeans" became famous and was recognized as the proper clothing for gentlemen all through this country. But the firm developed a specialty in coarse heavy goods for negro wear, a plain woven cloth in two weights and a twill in two weights. Those negro cloths were sold to large slave owners direct in quantity on four months' time and more largely through agents on consignment, mainly in South Carolina.

In 1850 the purchase of domestic wool amounted in value to only \$1,510.03, while the wool bought in Philadelphia amounted to \$37,341.37. The beginning of the Civil War closed the Philadelphia source of supply and then the Fries Company turned to Texas to buy wool. Considerable cloth was sold to the State of North Carolina. From June 12, 1861, to December 30, 1864, the total sold the State was 221,850 1-2 yards, amounting in value to \$724,665.59. Goods were also furnished to the Confederate States Quartermaster Department and to the Confederate States Naval Agency.

Mr. Fries found in the records of the company a record of the first purchase of walnuts. This was on October 4, 1862. Walnut hulls were an important item from then on. Walnut hulls are a direct dye for what the country people called "bitten-nut brown" and gave a passable black with copperas.

The Fries mill had a small twist-

er for making selvages for warps, and this twister served well to supply the scarcity of sewing thread in this section during the war. In those days there were plenty of taxes to pay—Confederate, State and county and municipal, and general and special. Under this latter heading were currency taxes, sales taxes, excess profits taxes, and tithe taxes.

In the process of carding and spinning wool it is necessary that it should be oiled, and before the war the company used lard oil and red claine oil for that purpose. During the war lard and butter were substituted. These elements were obtained in barter. When the supply of lard oil and sperm oil was exhausted, lubricating oil was made from tallow.

The cotton mill was run day and night, and the wool roll cards also in season. The looms were not run at night. The mill was lighted by gas made from rosin. The gas made from rosin was very rich and smoked if the burners were not new and clean, but made a much better light than coal or water gas.

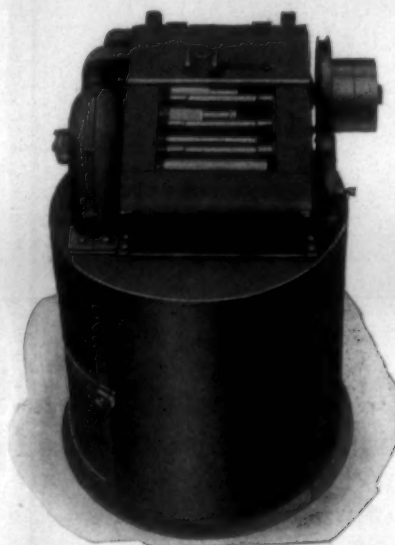
Stoneman's (an officer in the Northern army) men looted the Fries mill in thoroughgoing fashion. His men broke open the door, and told the assembled mob to help themselves. They took not only the finished goods, but cut the cloth from the looms, and cut the belts from the machines. Some of the belting was recovered. As the mill could not be started at once, some of the teams which were used for hauling cotton to the mill were put to work plowing and planting fields where the Methodist parsonage now is.

The company had considerable cotton and wool stored in Texas. Transportation was badly disorganized during the war. On January 15, 1866, Mr. Fries and Adam Butner started to Texas to see what had happened to their stock of wool and cotton. They found 153 bales of cotton at Jefferson, Texas. These they loaded upon a boat for New Orleans. A treasury official seized the cotton on the pretense that it belonged to the Confederate States. It was sent to a warehouse whence it emerged lighter by 100 pounds per bale. Nothing could be recovered for this loss due to the sharp practices of the official.

At the present site of Dallas, Texas, Mr. Fries and Mr. Butner found the wool that had been stored. The bagging and ropes on the wool bales had rotted. The wool was rebaled but no bagging could be obtained. They bought dry hides, softened them in rain water and used them for baling the wool. The wool was shipped by rail to Galveston and thence by water to Boston. Mr. Fries concludes his most interesting reminiscence with this narrative and a brief comment upon the financial condition of the community at the close of the war.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, of this city are working on plans for an addition to the textile plant of the Rocky Mount Mill at Rocky Mount, N. C. The addition will be 81x76 feet, three stories, mill construction. The mill produces yarn.

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#### Agree on Cotton Standards.

A virtual agreement on world cotton standards was reached by the delegates to the International Cotton Standards Conference at Washington last week. Full details of the standards have not been announced, but it is understood that the delegates from England accepted the American Cotton Standards for grade and colors as international standards, and that the boards of arbitration will continue to sit in Liverpool. The British delegates, they stated, must receive confirmation from England before final acceptance of the agreement.

Delegates from England arrived here apparently believing that Americans would insist that the board of arbitration sit in America instead of in Liverpool as in former years and immediately directed their attention against any change in the meeting place of the board. American delegates did not try to contradict the claims of the British that much inconvenience would result if the meeting places of the board of arbitration was changed to American soil. They made the point that the place of meeting was not prime importance because of the fact that there is very little difference between the existing standards. They were willing to make concessions on this point in order to provide American representation on the board.

The primary purpose of the cotton standard act is to eliminate the varying standards now in effect and the establishment of uniform standards to prevail wherever American cotton is bought and sold. Sales by sample, or on private type, will be permitted, however, when such samples are used in good faith and not in an attempt to evade or substitute for the official standards.

The Department of Agriculture issued the following statement which explains the cotton standards act and the work previously done in line with evolving the standards. This statement follows:

"The cotton standards act, shortly to be put in effect, is designed to meet the requirements of the situation. As a basis for interstate and foreign commerce in cotton, it authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate a set of standards, for compulsory use in all transactions in which standards are cited.

"It has been suggested that European acquiescence in the employment of official American grades in foreign commerce would be more readily given were the views of American cotton men represented in determining upon the standards. In actual fact, the grades which are to go in effect simultaneously with the cotton standards act on August 1, 1923, were drawn up, not by the Secretary of Agriculture or by his department only, but by a committee of experts from the cotton trade which met in Washington in June, last year.

"At the conference of this committee, the suggestion was made and considered that the Liverpool standards should be designated as the basis for interstate and foreign commerce in cotton. It was reject-

ed, and a set of standards, which were considered better adapted to the American cotton crop, was adopted. The Secretary of Agriculture accepted the recommendation of the committee of cotton men and designated the grades proposed by them as the official United States grades for use on and after August 1, next. The grades show that amount of discoloration, the amount of foreign matter contained and the care used in preparation for market."

In the new standards a numerical system of designation is provided and practical forms are issued for nine grades for white cotton, into which the bulk of the crop falls; 11 grades for colored cotton, 5 for yellow tinged, 4 for yellow stained, and 3 for blue stained cotton.

Extraordinary safeguards, far superior to any observed elsewhere, are employed by the United States Government to preserve the original standards unchanged in any respect and to avoid even the slightest departure in the copies. These copies are sold at a reasonable price to anyone who requests them, and extensive educational and demonstrational work is carried on to see that they are thoroughly understood and uniformly applied throughout the cotton trade. All cotton delivered in future contracts at New York and New Orleans was classified and certified by Government classifiers, and the new cotton standards act permits anyone who owns or has the custody of spot cotton to obtain an authoritative determination of its true classification by experts acting under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### Cotton Piece Goods in Chile.

The American piece goods trade with Chile is today in much sounder position than at any former time. Consul G. A. Makinson reports to the Department of Commerce. It is true that during the latter war years a slightly larger volume of American goods was sold, but conditions at that time were distinctly abnormal since several important continental trade rivals were temporarily out of the market. The later post-war years offered the United States merchants an opportunity to consolidate and stabilize their position which has not been overlooked. Noticeable improvement has occurred in the quality of merchandise sent to this market. This, together with the splendid reputation for fair dealing of the firms now supplying this field is enabling the United States to hold its trade in the face of keen and well organized rivalry.

The United States is meeting with little serious competition in heavy goods. As a general rule it would seem that the rougher the article the more advantageous is the American position. Most of the flour sacking, ducks, drills, ticking, denims, and khakis seen in Chile are of American origin. Incidentally it should be observed that small shipments of British gray sheetings and drills are again entering the market after an absence of several years. This reappearance of heavy Manchester goods is attributed to



the fact that while the majority of American mills raised prices from 20 to 30 per cent following the short crop of 1922, British manufacturers limited their increase to 5 and 10 per cent.

Bleached sheeting is used extensively here in the underwear factories and for bed sheets. Manchester controls the bulk of this trade as merchants consider British bleached goods to be better finished than the American cloth.

Chambrays, muslins, poplins, and gingham, especially the finer grades, continue to come from Manchester, although occasionally small orders are booked by representatives of American mills.

Printed flannels are a relatively important line. The United States does a good business here but has to meet competition from Great Britain as well as from Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Switzerland offers severe competition in the very highest grades of voiles, organdies, batiste and nan-sook, and also supplies 90 per cent of all embroideries.

Washington, June 14.—The British delegation to the international cotton conference held here earlier in the week informed officials of the department of agriculture today that the Liverpool Cotton Association would not act upon the agreement reached by the conference until its delegates had returned and explained their views. The meeting of the conference for June 18 has been postponed.

Government officials pointed out there had been no hitch in the negotiations and they felt confident the agreement would be ratified.

#### Report on Gaston County Mill.

As a result of the textile industrial survey made by the department of Industrial Affairs of the Gastonia, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, Gaston county has advanced from the fourth to the third county in the United States in number of producing cotton spindles.

The 98 mills in the county reported gross sales for the year 1922 amounting to \$57,440,246, the average sales per banking day amounting to \$187,101. These mills also consumed during the year 212,500 bales of cotton or a daily average of 692.

Capital invested in the mills amounts to \$35,979,600 and more than 16,000 operatives are employed. Gaston county with 98 mills is first in number of mills with Bristol county, Mass., second with 90 mills. In spindleage Bristol County, Mass., is first with 6,799,722 spindles, Providence county, R. I., second with 1,136,397 spindles, Gaston county, N. C., third with 1,130,675 spindles and Middlesex county, Mass., fourth with 1,090,872 spindles.

The results of the survey made by the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce is presented in tabloid form as follows:

Number of producing cotton spindles .....	1,130,675
Number of cotton mills in county .....	98
Number of looms .....	3,596
Weaving mills .....	13

Processing plants .....	1
Spindles on fine combed yarns .....	845,827
Capital investment, cotton mills .....	\$35,979,600
Operatives employed .....	16,183
Annual payroll for 1922 .....	\$8,542,866
Average daily payroll .....	\$27,293
Houses maintained for operatives .....	5,391
Gross sales for 1922 .....	\$57,440,246
Average sales per banking day .....	\$187,101
Bales of cotton consumed .....	212,500
Bales consumed daily, average .....	692

#### 65,799 Workers in Mills of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—Operatives employed in the cotton mills of South Carolina numbered 65,799 on June 9, in comparison with 57,001 on the same date last year, representing an increase of 8,798 workers, according to a report just made public by Commissioner of Agriculture Harris. The report is based on statistics submitted by various inspectors of labor throughout the State, and when compared with figures for the same period in 1920-1921-1922, shows an increase over the preceding three years.

"Last year, at this time, a number of the mills had a surplus of labor," said Mr. Harris, in commenting on the report, "whereas at this time help seems to be plentiful, though not so large a surplus as last year."

"The report shows an increase in the number of children employed in the mills, and it is believed that this is attributed mostly to the Federal law being declared unconstitutional. On account of certain restrictions in the Federal law, only allowing children to work eight hours a day, some of the mills employ very few children. The State law allows children to work 10 hours a day and some of the mills which were not employing many children have increased the number."

"It has been found that very few mills are violating the State child labor laws, as the majority have endeavored at all times to work in co-operation with this department in the enforcement of the law. No children are being worked in the mills who were prohibited by the late Federal law."

"The mills, as a whole, are adhering to a strict observance of the laws regulating labor, only a few violations being found this year and very few complaints have been received by the department."

#### South Carolina Mills on Full Time.

Columbia, S. C.—Practically all the cotton mills of South Carolina are operating on full time, and with an optimistic outlook, according to information received here by W. T. Willingham, examiner in charge of the Federal Employment Bureau for South Carolina, located here.

There is a shortage of farm labor throughout the State, the report says, due largely to the Northern migration of the negro. A shortage of farm labor also throughout the entire nation is resulting in the curtailment of farming operations

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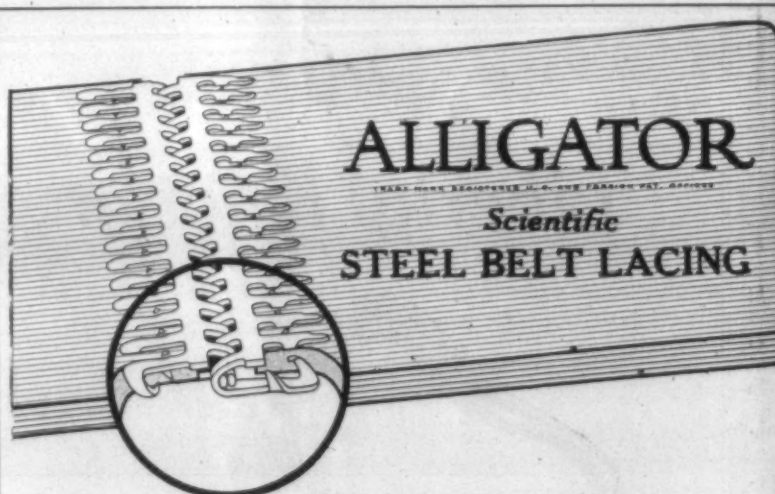
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## Georgia Textile Industry Active

Cotton mills in Georgia are running almost to capacity in all sections, according to a survey of the industry in that State, made by the Atlanta Constitution. The outlook for continued prosperity is bright, the article says. The Atlanta paper reports as follows:

A survey of the cotton mill industry of Georgia, taking in practically every important mill section, shows almost without an exception, mills running full time and the belief prevailing that the mills will continue at full capacity for some length of time. Most of the mill section also report an ample supply of labor, though some are running steady night and day shifts.

The La Grange Mills, seven in number, and one of the most prosperous mill sections in the South, are running full time. Large additions are being made at two of the mills.

The Callaway-Truitt system, composed of Unity Cotton Mill, Elm City Cotton Mill, Unity Spinning Mill, Hillside Cotton Mill and Valley Waste Mill, have been operating on full time all of the present year, and night shifts have been employed in several of them to keep up with orders. The Dixie Cotton Mill, one of the oldest in La Grange, operates 334 looms and 3,500 spindles, employs 500 operatives, and is working full time.

Unity Cotton Mill has an equipment of 11,000 spindles and 162 looms and employs 450 operatives; Elm City Cotton Mill, 1,000 spindles, 140 looms, 325 operatives; Unity Spinning Mill, 1,400 spindles and 450 operatives. The largest of the group is Hillside with 30,000 spindles, 680 looms and 1,200 operatives.

### Running Night and Day.

The Dunson Cotton Mill, with 24,000 spindles, has been running night and day to supply the demand for its products, and a contract has been let for the enlargement of this mill which will practically double its capacity. Work has already started on this project which will cost approximately \$1,000,000. Contract has also been let for sixty new cottages.

The International Mills, composed of the mill at LaGrange and the one at Hogansville, are making extensive improvements and additions to the Hogansville plant.

From Summerville comes reports of a very satisfactory nature. Most of the mills are operating at full capacity in an effort to supply the demand for goods. There is no indication of a slow-up in orders and it is thought the mills will be able to continue at full capacity for some time.

The Summerville Cotton Mills, manufacturers of cotton ducks and osnaburgs, are running at full capacity, working both night and day crews. This company has recently installed machinery for the manufacture of loom harness. Much of the machinery used in the plant was imported from England. A number of improvements have been made in the mill village within the last few weeks, and other improvements are contemplated. An ice

plant operated in connection with the mill has just been thoroughly overhauled and improved. Glee Thompson, an experienced loom harness manufacturer, is in charge of the new loom harness department.

### Full Capacity Work.

Indications point to a continuance of full capacity work at the Trion Mills, which mills have been working night and day crews now for more than a year. The Trion Company has spent approximately \$500,000 for improvements within the last few months, not directly in enlarging or improving the mills but in improving the town by building many new cottages and apartment houses for the employees. A modern Y. M. C. A., public auditorium and swimming pool has just been completed. Other apartment houses and warehouses for cotton are now under construction and still more will be built, it is said.

The Berryton Mills, at Berryton, three miles south of Summerville, and manufacturers of yarns, is running full time and new machinery is being installed in the addition which was built to the mill a few months ago. Several new cottages are under construction and more will be built. Many of the old buildings are being improved.

Although the full amount of capital stock of the Belton Cotton Mills, recently organized at Summerville, has not been subscribed, the committee which has charge of raising the funds is hopeful that \$200,000, the amount of capital of the new mill, will be available within a short time. The committee is endeavoring to sell as much of the stock as possible to people in Summerville and Chattanooga in an effort to make the mill a "home enterprise." Judge J. M. Bellah, of Summerville, is president of the Belton Mills.

### Evidence of Prosperity.

There is evidence of prosperity in the little village of Porterdale, near Covington. The mills are running full time. General improvements are being made throughout the entire mill village. A beautiful fourteen-room school, new office buildings and stores are in process of erection, and with the completion 25-TEXTILE-1 of these improvements, Porterdale will lay claim to being one of the most up-to-date mill towns in the South.

Griffin, pioneer cotton mill city, is looking forward to its new mill at an early date. Plans have been perfected and machinery has been purchased for a big addition to the Kincaid Cotton Mill at Experiment.

As to the new plant, which will be a weaving mill, bids will be let soon. The new mill will be located east of Kincaid Mill at Experiment, or Kincaid Mill No. 3. It will be three stories high and will have 400 looms. It will be known as Kincaid Mill No. 4. The approximate cost will be \$250,000. The erection of this mill will give Griffin nine cotton mills.

The cotton mills in Augusta are running full time, but the operators



are inclined to go ahead carefully. It is reported there is small inquiry for their product at the present cotton prices. The operators of the Augusta mills are planning no immediate improvements, but there is some contemplated improvements reported at Horse Creek Valley Mills, on the other side of the Savannah river.

#### Purchase Old Property.

The United States Finishing Company has purchased the old Josephine and Wahneta Mills property, the former including the Blue Spring Dyeing and Finishing Company. These properties are in Cedartown, and the United States Finishing Company will erect a Southern branch within the next sixty days. The branch of this large finishing company will be a material addition to the industrial life of Cedartown, and will mean several hundred new families in this section. Charles Adamson, president of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, was instrumental in bringing this new industry to Cedartown.

The Newnan Cotton Mills, MacIntosh Mill and Arnail Mill have experienced a very successful year. These mills are running full time, and recently have worked both night and day shifts. The Newnan Cotton Mills have just declared a 40 per cent dividend, making a total of 70 per cent paid in dividends this year. It is rumored that these mills are contemplating building large additions. The Arnail Mills are doubling the size of their plant, which will bring the number of their spindles to 20,000.

#### Alabama Power Company to Build New Power Plant.

Birmingham, Ala.—Immediate expansion of the textile industry in Alabama's Piedmont section is forecast with the announcement of the Alabama Power Company, headquarters at Birmingham, that a \$10,000,000 hydro-electric power dam will be erected at Cherokee Bluffs, on the Tallapoosa river. Next to Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, the new dam will be the largest in capacity and size in the South and will add 132,000 horsepower, placing Alabama Power Company in the front rank of Southern power producing companies with a total capacity in excess of a half million horsepower.

The dam is to be situated in the center of the cotton mill industry of Alabama. Cotton mills in this section have been awaiting the announcement to enlarge their plants, while several of the larger mills in the East are known to have been considering removal to this area as soon as the construction of the dam with this additional hydro power was assured. Recent announcements indicate that several million dollars will be spent at once by textile plants now operating in this section.

The dam will require two and one-half years to build. It will be 120 feet high, 800 feet long, and will contain 200,000 cubic yards of concrete. The reservoir, impounded by the dam, will cover 22,500 acres and hold 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The new dam will not only make available a large additional volume of power and improve service throughout the Power Company's system, but will permit of the regulation of flood waters to such an extent that floods will be greatly reduced in the Tallapoosa river and in the upper reaches of the Alabama river, safeguarding from overflow one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. Twenty-eight miles of the Tallapoosa will be made navigable and a four and one-half foot navigation stage on the Alabama up to Montgomery will be made possible throughout the year by increasing its minimum flow. On account of this relation to navigation, the Federal Government has assumed jurisdiction of the development.

"We are pleased to make this announcement just at this time," said Mr. Martin, "when other power companies in some sections of the South are suspending developments. Before the Cherokee Bluffs development can be completed the power demands upon our system will be so much larger than can be supplied from our present hydro and steam plants, that it will be necessary to go forward with other developments which can be completed in much shorter time."

#### Waterpower Conference.

Asheville, N. C., June 14.—With at least 100 New England cotton mill owners invited to be present, and the question of the French Broad River as one of the main topics of interest to this section, the second annual conference of the Appalachian Waterpower Conference will be held in Asheville June 25, 26 and 27. The Asheville Chamber of Commerce is seeking to have a survey of the French Broad made as the first on the program. A Federal appropriation of \$200,000 is available for surveys in the Appalachians. The local chamber is endeavoring to secure pledges that if the survey of the French Broad is made, the recommendations will be carried out. A large number of business men and engineers are expected to attend the conference, including Maj. Harold Fiske, government engineer in charge of the Chattanooga district. Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of North Carolina, is president of the conference.

#### Cotton Goods Exports Show Large Gain.

Some people have the idea that we are not doing much in the way of cotton goods exports but in a statement Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic affairs of the department of commerce, shows that cotton piece goods exports to Argentina in the 10 months period gained 47 per cent, to Cuba 227 per cent, to the dominion and republic 98 per cent, to Chile 120 per cent, to Columbia 349 per cent, and 99 per cent in all South America. Hosiery exports were 450 per cent greater to Cuba in the 10 months of 1923 than in the corresponding period of 1922.



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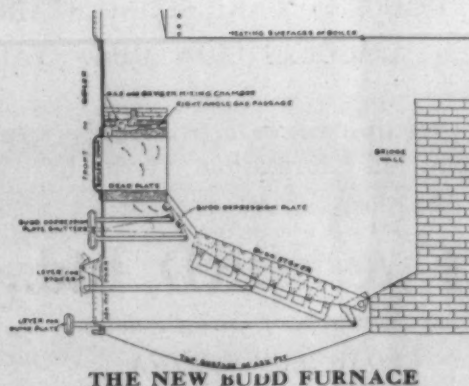
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### Details of Art Cloth Mill Plans.

Work has been begun on the foundations for the new plant of the Art Cloth Mills, Inc., at Lowell, N. C., and at the same time, \$600,000 in preferred stock is being issued to take care of construction.

The plans of the company are explained in a statement just made public by R. L. Stowe, president, which reads in part as follows:

"It is the plan of the management to erect a building that will accommodate 1,000 looms, together with a complement of auxiliary machinery, such as dyeing, bleaching, warping, winding, etc. The original installation will not be less than 800 special looms, adapted to making fine and fancy combed yarn and silk mixed goods.

"The building will be of the so-called daylight construction type—the best that can be built and modern in every respect, including only the latest make of individual motor driven machinery.

"The plant, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, will be designed by J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, of Greenville, and built under their supervision.

"An ideal site has been purchased at a very reasonable cost, consisting of 477 acres along the Piedmont & Northern Railway, near Lowell, N. C. The property is bounded on the north by the Catawba river, giving the mill an assurance of an abundant supply of water—unexcelled in quality, for all purposes and processes. Power lines of the Southern Power Company also cross the property.

"Being located in Gaston county, the combed yarn center of the South, the mill will be ideally situated geographically for the economic purchase and delivery of the various yarns and counts they will employ—an economic feature of no mean importance, as it obviates the necessity of their having to spin a variety of counts and descriptions.

"The product of the Art Cloth Mills will be substantially the same kinds of cloth and fabrics as are now being manufactured by the Judson Mills of Greenville, and in one or two other successful Southern fine goods mills."

It is well known that the Judson Mills and other fine goods mills in the South, making the class of fabrics, contemplated by the Art Cloth Mills, have shown very satisfactory earnings. The directors and principal officers of the mills are: R. L. Stowe, president; A. C. Lineberger, vice-president; W. T. Love, Gastonia, vice-president; E. T. Switzer, Gastonia, secretary and treasurer; B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C., director.

Besides his connection with this mill, R. L. Stowe is secretary and treasurer of three mills in Belmont, president of three other mills, president of the Bank of Belmont, and a director in a number of other mills.

Mr. Lineberger, in addition to his connection with the Art Cloth, is president of nine mills in Belmont, and president of several other mills in nearby towns.

W. T. Love, besides his connection with the Art Cloth, is treasurer of the Modena, Spencer Mountain

Cardinal Mills, West Point.

B. E. Geer, of Greenville, is president and Ranlo Mills.

Mr. Switzer has for several years been manager of the Gastonia office of the Cotton Products Company, and the successful lessee of the Judson Mill, which is recognized as one of the most successful mills in the South. The management and affairs of the company will be under the direct supervision of the directors. Mr. Switzer, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, and who for some years was designer and superintendent of a large novelty mill near Philadelphia, will be resident manager.

The product of the new plant is to be handled by the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. This commission house has handled the product of the Judson Mills for five or six years, and is enlarging its fine goods department to take care of the increased Southern production.

A new issue of \$600,000 7 per cent cumulative sinking fund preferred stock in the Art Cloth Mills, Inc., is being offered through the bond department of the American Trust Company. The mill company has operated for some time a small mill at Gastonia, but has recently begun construction of a 800 loom fine cloth mill at Lowell, N. C., with facilities for bleaching, dyeing and finishing its output, which is manufactured from fine combed yarns.

The authorized capital stock is \$1,500,000, of which \$600,000 is preferred stock, this issue. The corporation will start manufacturing with approximately \$200,000 net operating capital.

There are several unusual features in this new stock issue. One is that the dividends are guaranteed by the directors for 18 months or eight months beyond the time when the mill will be on a full production basis. Another is that the 7 per cent preferred stock participates with the common stock in the dividends up to 9 per cent. A third point of interest, unusual in most preferred stocks offered in this section is that preferred stock may be purchased on the partial payment plan. The terms for partial payment are 10 per cent at time of purchase, 25 per cent on July 1, 1923; 32 per cent on September 15, 1923, and 33 per cent on January 15, 1924.

Certificates will be issued by the bond department of the American Trust Company for the amount of each payment, and there will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. After final payment these certificates will be exchanged for certificates of the mill company.

The stock is being offered at par value of \$100 per share, dividends to begin from date of payment.

The \$600,000 of common stock has been subscribed, and will be paid by Messrs. Stowe, Lineberger, W. T. Love, B. E. Geer and their associates. The corporation has no funded debt, and no mortgage or other lien can be placed upon its plants without the consent of 75 per cent of the holders of the preferred stock.



The Economy Baler Company, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has recently brought a new and improved cloth press which is said to possess a number of important features that insure very efficient operation. In describing their new press, the manufacturers say:

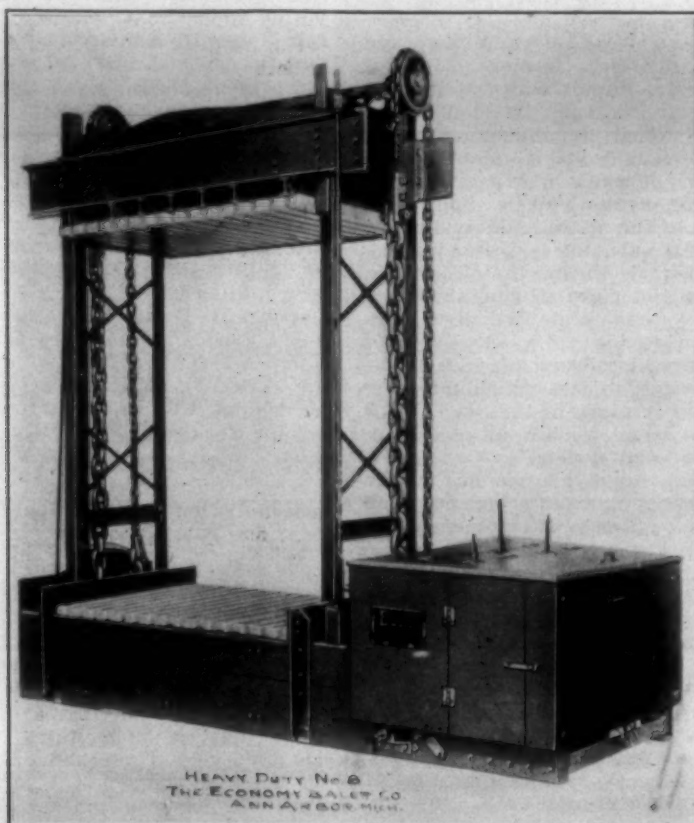
"First: The Economy operates considerably faster than the toggle press.

"Second: The compressing platen on the Economy has a much longer travel than the toggle press, thus making it possible to completely compress each bale to its mini-

parts of the plant as desired, by simply having plug connections for the directly connected electric motor:

"Fifth: The Economy is equipped with the automatic safety shut-off that automatically stops the machine on descending travel when a certain predetermined pressure has been exerted, regardless of the position of the plunger, or compressing platen. The compressing platen can be adjusted to stop on its upward stroke at any point, without the operator having to think to shut off the power at a given stroke.

"These Economys are as near an



mum density, instead of having to stop at a definite length of stroke thereby eliminating the necessity of blocking up under the material to bring the material high enough so as to get the benefit of the toggle stroke. The compressing platen on the Economy exerts full pressure at all points of travel. The compressing platen on the toggle exerts the maximum pressure only when the toggle is at its straightest position. The fact that the economy compressing platen is able to go down within a few inches of the bottom platform if desired, so as to produce a bale varying in all three dimensions if required, is a splendid feature.

"Third: The Economy is longer lived than the toggle, as there is practically nothing to be gotten out of order. The powerful special hand forged one and one-quarter inch Swedish Steel Chains revolve over steel sprocket wheels at the bottom, the same as is used on heavy hoisting machinery.

"Fourth: Economy is entirely self-contained, requiring no special installation line shaft, jack shaft or other special installation. We can even mount these machines on wheels to be moved in different

automatic safety press as possible—the operator simply throws in the switch when he wants a compression and can go about his business. The machine doing its work and automatically stopping and holding the pressure the instant that a certain predetermined pressure has been exerted. Thus each and every bale is same size regardless of amount of material in each bale."

#### Jailed Lawyer Sues Mill for \$10,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—A suit for \$10,000 was filed Thursday against the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills by Linton J. Poe, a correspondence school lawyer who only recently was released from Fulton Tower after serving three days of a 20-day sentence for contempt of court. Poe charges the defendants led, by "indirectly backing up and carrying on," the legal action which led to his imprisonment.

The fact that he has brought a number of garnishments against the employes of the mills during his career as a de facto attorney was declared by Poe to be the cause of the alleged animus against him of the mill concern.

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**THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923**

### Carolina Mill Rules.

The members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and other cotton dealers who had been seeking a revision of the 1915 Carolina Mill Rules, governing the purchase of cotton met disappointment last Saturday when the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina rejected the proposed changes.

The opinion seemed to prevail that the revisions were too much in favor of the sellers.

### June 1st Cotton Statistics.

The recently published figures of the Census Department show that on June 1st the Southern mills held 890,000 bales which at the present rate of consumption would supply them to August 8th, whereas on May 1st Southern mills held a supply to August 1st.

The figures indicate that Southern mills received very little cotton during May and must yet receive a month's supply of 390,000 bales, as they can not depend upon new crop cotton before the middle of September.

On the other hand, New England mills had on hand June 1st 731,000 which at their rate of consumption will run them until about September 15th. As there was on hand in public storage June 1st, 1,579,000 and apparently the demand from American mills will be less than 400,000 bales, there will be approximately 1,200,000 available for export.

As exports are now only running at the rate of 160,000 bales per month, it would appear that the supply will exceed the demand this summer unless something occurs to indicate a short crop and a scarcity of cotton for next season.

Earlier predictions relative to a scarcity of cotton this summer have been upset by the remarkable shrinkage in the exports of cotton. Although exports ran almost even with last year for many months,

they were on June 1st only 4,442,000 as compared with 5,342,000 last year.

This shrinkage of 900,000 bales in the contemplated exports has left us 1,579,000 bales in public storage instead of less than 700,000 bales and has meant the difference between plenty and scarcity.

How England and the Continent can get along upon such a small supply of American cotton is beyond us and many letters from Europe say that cotton stocks have long since dropped to the danger point.

Europe can not get along without American cotton and sometime must buy the supply that they have refrained from buying during the past three months.

Every part of Europe seems to have good crops this year which means increased purchasing power for people who have for four or more years used less than their normal supply of cotton goods.

It is predicted that the cotton mills of Europe will be very busy during next fall and winter.

During the three years before the war the cotton mills of the world consumed an average of 14,700,000 bales of American cotton and some day the world will return to that consumption.

The weakness of the present situation is the prospect of the large crop in Texas, where a crop of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bales seems to be indicated.

Texas farmers raise their cotton at a comparative low cost and as a rule they do not hold.

Of course, Texas has not yet raised her crop and either a long dry period or a long wet period could materially reduce their yield.

Texas farmers are reported to be selling October futures against their probable cotton crops and should bad weather result the speculators would put the market up enough to trim them of their margins.

As we see it, the weather will be the determining factor this sum-

mer and no one can foretell the weather.

In spite of the Texas prospects there does not seem to be any indication of a crop of sufficient size to furnish more cotton than will be needed.

### Reaction Against Invasion of States Rights.

Politicians usually have their ears to the ground and there have recently been a number of statements relative to the danger of further constitutional amendments for the purpose of transferring to the Government powers reserved for the States.

In an address before William and Mary College, former Governor Lowden of Illinois, who was a prominent candidate for president at the last National Republican Convention, denounced the attempts of various bureaus in Washington to infringe, as he put it, upon the rights of the states as individuals.

Propaganda, he said, is daily being carried on by these bureaus, "under the guise of liberal contributions to the state, which will result in taking from the Federal Treasury, hundreds of millions of dollars for objects which must remain in the care of the State if the States is to remain an entity in our National system."

He expressed the opinion that the country is now entering upon an era of "indiscriminate amendments to" the Federal Constitution. Once, he stated, the representatives of the people in Congress regarded the Constitution so sacredly that an amendment thereto was approached with something of awe. But today, he further declared, amendments to the Constitution seem regarded as hardly more than the enactment of a statute is regarded.

Mr. Lowden said further that if this spirit was allowed to grow unchecked, "it will not be long before the States are mere satrapies, with, with all power issuing from Washington."

In reverting to constitutional amendments he mentioned the bill which would regulate child labor, said he thought the welfare of the child in this respect was a noble thing, but asked where, if Federal intervention were permitted in this respect, will the Federal Government stop?

The Federal Government, said Governor Lowden, tends to encroach more and more upon the just prerogatives of the State. Bureaucracy at Washington is always alert to extend its power. It does not distinguish between those functions which pertain to the Federal Government and those which under our scheme of Government belong exclusively to the State.

### Texas Crop Prospects.

The size of the 1923 cotton crop will depend to a very large extent upon Texas and reports seem to indicate that Texas prospects are unusually good.

The following is an extract from the June 12th market letter of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.:

Texas: Light to heavy rains covered most of state; generally favorable. Clear, warm weather needed, although light rains locally would do no damage. Planting completed. Cultivation good, fields clean. Stands good. Plant healthy. Adult boll weevil more numerous than last year; grasshoppers continue to do damage locally; but farmers will fight with poison and catching machines. Crop reports generally good, and crop making good progress. Lateness of season has been somewhat overcome. Fruiting and blooming beginning in some sections. Cut worms reported to be doing damage locally in south. Acreage increase 11 per cent. Labor sufficient for present needs.

There are many who are predicting 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bales for Texas and present prospects indicate a large yield for that State but there are many things that can yet happen to reduce the yield.

A long dry period in July or August could easily reduce the Texas crop a million bales.

Outside of Texas the prospects are not good and there are as yet no indication of a crop of more than 12,500,000, whereas at least that amount will be required to meet the requirements of the next season.

### Eastern Cotton Spinners Increase Curtailment.

New Bedford, Mass.—Frederick B. Macy & Co. say in their weekly yarn letter:

"Business in cotton yarn markets has flattened out so completely this week that there really are no definite price levels on anything. Reports are heard of purchases at figures which spinners find it hard to believe. In coarse insulating yarns, for example, good sized quantities have been secured far below what has hitherto been considered the market, but it is nearly impossible to get quotations at anywhere near this level.

"It has been a market in which little inquiry has developed, and the spinners are getting more desperate as the orders at present on their books get nearer and nearer completion. Though the yarn mills are nominally quoting the same or slightly higher prices, having in mind the higher raw cotton values, nevertheless, the prospect of getting a round lot order makes them very amenable to firm bids.

"As showing the limits to which hand-to-mouth buying can go, there are a number of the spinners receiving orders now for four, five or seven hundred pounds to be distributed over two or three weeks. Such orders are renewed again and again but the buyers refuse to cover their needs for any longer period at any one time.

"Curtailment continues to be broadened from week to week and spinners can see nothing ahead in the way of improvement for some weeks. They may in some cases be compelled to shut down their yarn plants completely for a time."



## Personal News

J. A. Robinson has resigned as overseer weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte.

N. C. Elting, secretary and treasurer of the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., has been promoted to president of that company.

Paul R. Moore, of the Atlanta office of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, has been transferred to the Charlotte office.

M. W. Darby, for many years the successful superintendent of the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., has been promoted to treasurer and general manager of that company.

H. F. Harrill has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

I. B. Covington, general manager of the new Wade Manufacturing Company, now being erected at Wadesboro, N. C., wishes it known that his permanent address is Wadesboro and that all communications should be addressed to him there.

Calvin H. Hardy has resigned as overseer carding at the Pioneer Mills, Guthrie, Okla., to become general overseer spinning with the new Sand Springs Cotton Mills, Sand Springs, Okla. This mill, which is now under construction, will have 27,000 spindles and is expected to begin operation in September.

### Hugh Black Accepts Position With Detroit Graphite Co.

Hugh Black, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, has accepted a position as salesman for the Detroit Graphite Company, with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C. He will handle the territory east of Greensboro, while Hex Perry will continue to handle the sales in the Charlotte section.

Mr. Black is a young man of pleasing address and already enjoys a large acquaintance with the cotton manufacturers in his territory.

### Lester Oates Returns to Textile Industry.

C. Lester Oates, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., but for the past ten years engaged in the clothing business at Columbus, Ga., has accepted a position as salesman for the Textile Mill Supply Company and the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, N. C., and will have his headquarters at Greenville, S. C. He will travel Alabama, Georgia and part of South Carolina.

Mr. Oates was formerly actively connected with the textile industry and was later well known as a textile machinery erector.

His many friends will welcome his return to his former field of work.

### 50 Per Cent and 100 Per Cent Belt Slip.

(Copyright, 1923, by W. F. Schrap-horst.)

Not long ago I read a statement by a belt operator in which he wrote as though 50 per cent belt slip is a common matter. However, it has been my experience that 50 per cent slip seldom occurs. When a slip becomes as serious as that it can be "seen," because the speed of the driven pulley will not be constant, and if the load transmitted amounts to anything at all the belt will get hot and will smoke. Fifty per cent slip means that close to 50 per cent of the power leaving the driven pulley is "lost" and its loss must go into friction. Of course the entire 50 per cent must go toward heating either the belt or the pulleys or both and if the power is a considerable amount it is likely to cause the pulleys or belt to burn.

The above writer made the further astounding declaration that machines are often stalled, coming to a complete rest while the shaft maintains its full speed, yet the belt men and machine makers "agree that the machines were properly belted."

It is impossible for me to imagine what kind of belt men and machine makers they are who, after watching a machine come to a complete stop on account of 100 per cent belt slip, will say that the machines are properly belted. If a machine comes to a complete rest, with the driving pulley maintaining full speed, it surely means that the slip is 100 per cent. I know of a case where the driving pulley maintains full speed and the driven pulley does not move at all, but it is on a vertical drive arranged with an idler pulley in such a way that the slip is made 100 per cent purposely.

Much is yet to be learned about leather belts, and for that matter all other kinds of belts. We will never know all that it is to be known, but knowledge will be added year after year and improvements will be made just as has been the case in the past.

### Turkish Mohair Shipments Likely to Decrease.

Reports from Anatolia forwarded by Consul General G. Bie Ravndal show that nearly 80 per cent of the Angora goats have been killed for food purposes, and that as a result shipments of mohair to Turkish seaports will be small for some years. Some 6,000 bales of mohair were sold to American and English firms during February. The demand for finer qualities ruled strong but arrivals from up-country were lacking.

## Bleached Cottons

(Selling Points No. 43)

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you must either sell better goods or reduce prices.

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The Dana S. Courtney Co.

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Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company are adding 1,000 spinning spindles and one Foster cone winder.

**Avondale, N. C.**—Excavation work preparatory to the erection of an addition to the Haynes Mill at this place is under way. The new addition, it is reported, will contain 20,000 spindles.

**Franklinville, N. C.**—The Bahnson Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., has recently installed their complete humidifier equipment at the Randolph Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

**Haw River, N. C.**—The Williamson Mills have been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$300,000 by F. L. Williamson, W. T. Brooks and J. O. Cobb.

**Texas Cotton Mills Company of McKinney, and of the recently organized Dallas Textile Mills Company, of Dallas, has been asked to El Paso to assist in the organization of the El Paso Textile Mills Company. Mr. Burrus will become a stockholder in the El Paso Mill. The company will be capitalized at \$1,000,000.**

**El Paso, Texas**—The El Paso Chamber of Commerce and El Paso business men generally have become interested in the proposition of establishing a textile mill in this city. A. P. Coles has been chosen chairman of the El Paso textile mills' committee and business men here are ready to organize an finance a company to establish a mill of 10,000 spindles.

**Breckenridge, Tex.**—Business men of Breckenridge have just about completed all preliminary details and assured financing of a \$400,000 company that will establish a 5,000-spindle textile mill in Breckenridge. The movement for a textile mill in Breckenridge was launched in October, 1922, when the West Texas Chamber of Commerce sent a committee to study textile mill construction and operation in the East and Northeast.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—Through the efforts of Charles Adamson, the southern plant of the United States Finishing Company has been located in Cedartown. This is the largest company of its kind in the country, and this branch plant means a material addition to the industrial life of Cedartown.

Mr. Adamson is president of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company and he has been largely instrumental in establishing and maintaining manufacturing and other improvements in this city.

Work on the new plant will begin within sixty days. The old Josephine and Wahneta Mills property will be used. It will be greatly improved and enlarged.

**Acworth, Ga.**—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mason are heading a list of petitioners for the incorporation of a \$100,000 cotton mill here. The charter has just been issued and the mill will be opened in the early fall, according to present plans.

**Lowell, N. C.**—Work has begun on the land bought by the Art Cloth Mill. They are working now on the ground where the P. and N. spur track will be. It is understood that houses will be begun soon to house the workers. The mill is rated at \$1,500,000, and will manufacture silk and cotton cloth, dyeing and finishing. They have bought in the neighborhood of 500 acres of land.

**Acworth, Ga.**—Acting under the authority of a charter recently granted by the Superior Court of Cobb county, the organization of the Acworth Mills was perfected Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the incorporators, which was held in the office of Randolph & Parker, attorneys.

The authorized capital under the charter is \$1,000,000, and the corporation has started business with \$20,000 of this already paid in. The corporation will be devoted to the ownership and operation of a cotton mill at Acworth, which is an established plant.

The incorporators are A. L. Mason, H. S. Mason and M. A. Riley, all of Acworth. At an election held immediately after the perfection of the organization, the corporation named the following directors: Leon Awtrey, A. L. Mason and H. S. Mason.

The management of the mill will continue unchanged since the incorporators named have been oper-

ating the plant since February, 1922. They succeeded Orlando Awtrey, who was formerly principal stockholder in the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company.

**Hogansville, Ga.**—F. Hartwell Greene, treasurer of the International Cotton Mills, discussing the plans of the company to erect new Stark Mills at Hogansville, Ga., previously referred to in these columns, states:

"It is planned to have 20,000 spindles of entire fabric and weaving and twisting capacity for 100,000 pounds a week of tire fabric, the balance of yarn needed to be purchased from the outside. New machinery is being installed to make crashes similar to those made at the old Stark Mills, such as our brand Star-tex.

"For the present the product of this mill will be confined to those two lines, i. e., crash towelling and tire fabric, although later on some other developments might be gone into."

The Stark Mills at Hogansville will be operated by a new company, as a subsidiary of the International Cotton Mills. Machinery from the LeRoy and Warner Divisions of the International Cotton Mills will be moved to the new plant when it is constructed.

**Eastland, Tex.**—The Eastland Chamber of Commerce, A. L. Burge, Secretary, is attempting to interest Henry Ford in Eastland as the location for a large cotton mill, it being reported that Mr. Ford will establish several great textile mills in the South. Mr. Burge has informed Mr. Ford that Eastland offers cheap natural gas for fuel for the big cotton

mill, it being pointed out that 125,000,000 cubic feet of residue gas goes to waste daily from the gasoline absorption plants operating in that district. Cheap electric current is also promised, it being pointed out that the Oil Belt Power Company operates a mammoth plant near Eastland, the largest plant in the Southwest, and that current for power is furnished at a very low rate where it is taken in large quantities.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The board of directors of the newly organized Southern Worsted Company, held a meeting here Tuesday in the offices of Haynsworth & Haynesworth, general counsel.

No matters of great importance were decided by the board, it was stated by one of its members after the meeting. Contracts for the erection of the worsted plant at Camp Sevier, and for the building of operatives' houses, were discussed, and the awarding of the contracts left entirely in the hands of the engineers, Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Among those present at the meeting were B. E. Geer, president; F. A. Fleish, vice-president; A. M. Patterson, treasurer, both of New York; Adolph Bauer, assistant treasurer, also of New York; Albert L. Scott, of Boston, vice-president of Lockwood-Greene & Co.; Alester G. Furman, Sr., of Greenville, and Andrew M. Law, of Spartanburg, and James F. Syme, secretary and general manager.

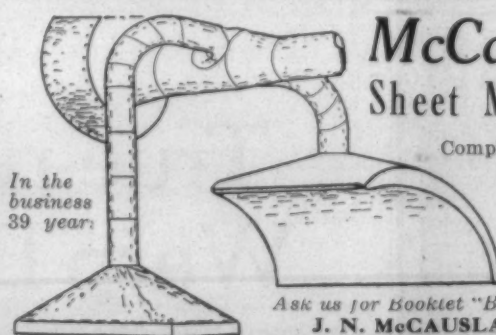
The officers made formal reports on the progress which has been made in grading on the site of the new mill, and of other matters incident to the erection of the big plant.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The million-dollar plant to be erected by the Southern Worsted Company at Camp Sevier will be a one-story building of reinforced concrete, 150 to 175 feet wide and 500 to 600 feet long, equipped with woolen mill machinery which will be electrically driven, officials of that corporation announced following a meeting of the board of directors held in the offices of Haynsworth & Haynsworth, general counsel.

At the same time, it was announced that the mill will erect fifty-four-room houses and thirty-three-room houses for operatives, each of modern type and construction and each equipped with such conveniences as sewerages and electric lights.

The work of grading for the railroad side track and the foundation of the large plant, contract for which was let to the Garrison construction organization of Easley some time ago, is nearing completion now, the directors were told. The sidetrack work is practically finished and the work of grading for the mill foundation probably will be finished within ten days.

Contracts for the mill and for the



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operatives' houses will be let by the engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co., probably within a short time and probably from its Boston office.

The Southern Worsted Company will give Greenville and this section their first large woolen mill. The site for the plant was chosen by Alester G. Furman & Co. and a large portion of the stock was placed in this city. Its president is a Greenville man, B. E. Geer.

Included among those attending the meeting in addition to Mr. Geer were: F. A. Fleisch, vice-president, and A. M. Patterson, treasurer, both of New York; Adolph Bauer, assistant treasurer, also of New York; Albert L. Scott, of Boston, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Alester G. Furman, of Greenville; A. M. Law of Spartanburg, and the secretary and general manager, James F. Syme.

**Dallas, Tex.**—Texas is the logical location for the proposed \$25,000,000 textile mill to be erected by Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, according to officials of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, and all the agencies in Texas are united in an effort to bring this mill to Texas. J. Perry Burrus, chairman of the Textile Group of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, is leading the fight for this mill. Mr. Burrus is president of the Texas Cotton Mills Company of McKinney, and is also president of the newly organized \$1,000,000 Dallas Textile Mills Company that is now building a large mill in Dallas.

The plans being drawn for the plant call for a 300,000-spindle mill to produce drill for use in the manufacture of automobile tops and upholstery. It is estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 people will be employed. Mr. Burrus believes that these can be procured in Dallas with practically no disturbance to the textile labor situation.

A telegram was sent to the Ford offices in Dearborn, Mich., by the

Texas Chamber of Commerce, requesting that definite location of the mill be deferred until negotiations can be opened between the chamber and the mill interests regarding its location in Texas, according to Burt C. Blanton, manager of the industrial department of the Texas chamber.

The establishment of the mill in any other Southern State would mean that Texas cotton would be shipped over a long distance to the mill, Mr. Burrus stated, and the mill would undoubtedly use Texas cotton, even if built in some other State. This, he believes, would offset what little difference, if any, there may be in freight rates between the finishing plants in Michigan and Texas and the rates between Michigan and any other State.

"Dallas could well afford to grant a concession of 1,000 acres to obtain the mill," he said; "for it would be the biggest advertisement possible for the city."

#### Bank Sues Norwood and Jackson.

The Citizens National Bank has entered suit for \$10,000 against J. I.

Norwood and M. L. Jackson, owners of the Mecklenburg Mills, now in receivership. The suit is an action to recover \$11,000 alleged to be the unpaid balance on a note of \$20,000 said to have been signed by the mill officials on behalf of the mill company.

#### Couch Cotton Plants Ordered Sold.

Atlanta, Ga.—Taking the position that receivers should not operate property in their hands, Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of the U. S. District Court, refused to approve a loan of \$100,000 for operating expenses of the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., and ordered the mills operated at East Point and Thomson, Ga., closed on Saturday, June 23. The judge indicated he would approve a loan for \$10,000 to meet the payrolls this week.

At the same time Judge Sibley signed a decree authorizing the Central Bank and Trust Corporation of New York, mortgagees of the property, to submit an order for the sale of the mill property. Attorneys for the bank, the stockholders and bondholders of the corporation,

made an appeal that the mill be continued in operation until sold. Judge Sibley, however, said he could see no reason why the mills should not be closed down, except the inconvenience to the mill employees.

#### Declines to Act as Mecklenburg Receiver.

Greensboro, N. C.—Of the two receivers named for the Mecklenburg Mills Company by Judge James E. Boyd, Western North Carolina Federal District Court, one declines to serve and the other is doubtful, unless \$200,000 can be secured for operation of the four mills of the company, namely, the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills, Charlotte; Newton Cotton Mills, Newton; Clyde Cotton Mills, Catawba, and Nancy Mills, Tuckertown.

The one who declines to serve is J. K. Doughton, of Salisbury, N. C. He is cashier of the People's National Bank of Salisbury, which has lately closed its doors, directly due to the receivership of the mills. The bank held considerable paper of the mills.

The other receiver is L. M. Cannon, of Concord, N. C., and it is understood he wants \$200,000 to be used in expenses of operation before he will assume responsibility.

#### Fifth Southern Bank Closed Following Mill Receivership.

Richmond, Va.—Following examination by F. Briggs Richardson, chief State bank examiner, the Bank of Quantico, at Quantico, Va., was closed June 9, and W. J. Ford, of Fredericksburg, was appointed receiver by Judge S. G. Brent, of the Prince William County Circuit Court. Closing of the bank was due to the fact that it held considerable paper which became questionable when the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills in North Carolina recently went into receivership.



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shipment because of extreme light-  
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systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-  
MENTS.

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### Settlement Reached by Mills and Power Company.

Greensboro, N. C.—Judicial order on Tuesday brought to a close litigation long pending in Federal District Court here between the Southern Power Company and 16 cotton mills in North Carolina, Southern Power having sued the mills for sums alleged due for electric current. It collects in full. Through adjustment without trial of the cases.

The suits had their beginning 15 months ago, when the North Carolina Corporation Commission raised the rate charged in contract for current. A large number of mills refused to pay the excess except under protest and the ones affected by today's settlement refused to pay any of the excess above contract rate. Before trial of the suits could begin here the matter went back to the Corporation Commission, and the same is hereby dismissed and that the plaintiff pay the

rior Court with a decision adverse to the mills, being the end of that litigation in the State Supreme Court. Apparently there remained nothing for the 16 defendants in Federal Court to do except pay and that is what has been done. The document signed by Judge James E. Boyd reads:

"The plaintiff (Southern Power Company) through its attorney, W. S. O'B. Robinson, Jr., having come into court at this, the June term, 1923, and announced that the defendant (the mill company in each case) has fully paid the alleged indebtedness for the recovery of which this action was instituted, and that all matters of difference between the parties have been settled, and having consented that this action be dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, except that no attorney's fees be taxed in the costs, it is adjudged that the plaintiff's action be and the same is hereby dismissed and that the plaintiff pay the

costs to be taxed by the clerk, but that no attorney's fee be included in the costs."

Then follows Judge Boyd's signature.

The mill's involved are: Wiscasset Cotton Mills, Albemarle; Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville; Efrid Manufacturing Company, Albemarle; Kesler Manufacturing Company, Salisbury; A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia; Cannon Manufacturing Company, Concord and Kannapolis; Groves Cotton Mills, Gastonia; Johnston Manufacturing Company, Charlotte; Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville; Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord; Gibson Manufacturing Company, Concord; Norcott Manufacturing Company, Concord; Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville; Patterson Manufacturing Company, Rosemary; Caharrus Cotton Mills, Concord; Franklin Mills, Concord.

Although there were only 16 defendants in the action affected by

this final decree, there was a total of 26 suits settled, in some instances there being two suits against the same defendant.

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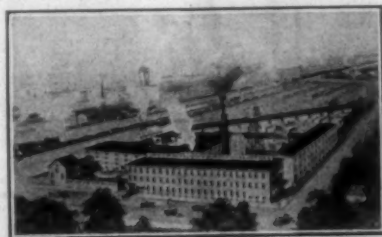
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## MILL NOTES.

**Reidsville, N. C.**—Operation of the local plant of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, has been discontinued.

**Hemp, N. C.**—A proposition has recently been made to the citizens of this place that if they would raise \$50,000 for stock in a cotton mill, a \$200,000 will be built. The \$50,000 was promptly subscribed and it appears certain that a 5,000 spindle mill will be erected.

**Henrietta, N. C.**—The Henrietta Mills have filed an amendment to their charter which increases the capital stock by \$15,550,000, making the total capital of the company \$3,700,000. It is understood that this amount will include the capital of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C., which was taken over by the Henrietta Mills.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Construction of the new plant of the Louisville Textile Corporation will begin in about six weeks and the building will be ready for occupancy about August 1. At present the company operates 40 looms and an additional 20 looms have been ordered for the new plant. The product is dobby and leno specialties, drapery and upholstery fabrics and fancy dress goods.

**Rockdale, Tex.**—The Rockdale Chamber of Commerce and business men of the city have set to work to organize a company for establishment of a cotton mill. A delegation of business men went to Dallas and appeared before the delegation of textile engineers and mill owners that made the recent tour of Texas, and outlined the advantages of Rockdale for a large textile center. In the delegation were Mayor H. C. Meyer, C. F. Drake, secretary of the Rockdale Chamber of Commerce, and several other business men.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Tallapoosa county, Ala., through its board of revenue or county commissioners, is making a bid for cotton mills and is offering tax exemptions for a period of 5 to 10 years upon the construction of 5,000 spindles or more. Other counties in the State are preparing to present the same bid, especially those counties which already have one or more cotton mills. This is contrary to action taken by the State Legislature in January as to the Alabama Power Company, rescinding all tax exemptions of the concern.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Mill's Cotton Mills, which were recently incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, will erect a 10,000 spindle yarn mill here. The product will be used principally to supply hosiery mills in High Point and nearby towns.

It is probable that a site will be selected this week, in or near High Point, and work on the building start soon. The president and treasurer of the organization is H. A. Millis, hosiery manufacturer, with plants at High Point and Kerners-

ville; vice president, R. A. Ragan, hosiery manufacturer with plants at High Point and Thomasville; secretary, George Johnson, High Point. J. E. Kancer, who is one of the incorporators, and an experienced mill man, will be superintendent. Others directly interested are J. E. Millis, O. C. Durland, C. E. Hayworth, A. M. Rankin, D. M. Pollard, all of High Point.

The plant will be electrically driven. It will give employment to about 200 per sons.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—It was announced here that the directors of Southern Worsted Corporation met in Greenville, and after canvassing bids for the erection of necessary buildings, Treasurer Patterson was authorized to close the contract with the party making low bid, Bartholomew, of Charlotte, N. C. Work is to begin immediately. Grading and the railroad siding is already being put in.

The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent on the preferred stock. The Southern plant is to have an output based on the present market of 2,000,000 yards of worsted goods per year. The plant in Greenville is expected to be in operation soon after January 1, 1924.

**Lowell, N. C.**—The contract for the building of the Art Cloth Mill was let Monday by the directors of the corporation in consultation with the architect, J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., at a meeting held in the office building at Belmont. The Brown-Carry Company, of Gastonia, were the successful bidders.

Work on the building will begin at once and will be rushed to completion as soon as possible, in order that the building will be ready for machinery by the first of October. The sidetrack to the property has been started and will soon be finished.

This mill will weave very fine goods and the officials expect to have it in operation by the first of the year. The officers are: R. L. Stowe, Belmont, president; A. C. Lineberger, Belmont, vice-president; W. T. Love, Gastonia, vice-president; E. T. Switzer, Gastonia, secretary and treasurer. These officers, with B. E. Geer, of Greenville, S. C., constitute the board of directors. The authorized capital stock of the plant is \$1,500,000 and there is now subscribed \$600,000 common stock and \$600,000 preferred stock, which is all the officials expect to sell at this time. The location of the mill is near Lowell, on the P. & N. Railroad.

## Taubel-Scott Co.

The Taubel-Scott Company, owning a large string of knitting mills in the North and South, has succeeded the Taubel-Scott-Kitzmiller Company, reorganization having been completed following the sale of the interest in the company of E. Y. Kitzmiller, vice-president and production manager. The company will continue under the management of Clarence H. Taubel and Rufus W. Scott.

The company is one of the largest producers of knit goods in the country. It is capitalized at \$9,000,000 and owns mills at Riverside, Camden, Hamonton, Melville, Pleasantville, Vineland and Trenton, N. J.; Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Lebanon, Reading and Shillington, Pa.; Lenoir City, Morristown, Cleveland, and Rogersville, Tenn.; Bigstone Gap, Gate City and Norton, Va.

## Madras Piece Goods Market Dull.

The Madras piece goods market continues dull, although goods are moving, says Consul H. A. Doolittle. Gray goods, particularly shirtings, dhoties, saris, and jaconets continue to sell better than other lines. From

700 to 1,000 packages of cotton cloths from 1921 stocks, it is estimated, still remain in Madras warehouses, but new goods are being issued in the hope of disposing of a certain amount of old stock with each lot of fresh goods. A reluctance to take deliveries has been manifested lately among native dealers, although they accept under pressure.

Egyptian exports of raw wool increased from 490 metric tons in 1921 to 588 metric tons in 1922. Imports of wool manufactures into Egypt in 1922 were valued at \$6,925,995, compared with \$5,957,987 in 1921, Consul Lester Maynard, Alexandria, reports.



## STEEL SHELVING



## FACTORY EQUIPMENT

From Warehouse Stock

David Lupton's Sons Co.

Philadelphia

Established 1910

Joseph N. Harman  
PresidentJoseph N. Harman, Jr.  
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Treas.

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Wilmington, Delaware

Bleachers and Finishers

of

**Turkish & Huck Towels & Towelings,  
Crashes, Osnaburgs, Diaper Cloth  
and  
Cotton Piece Goods**

Years of experience and special machinery, particularly adapted to the finishing of the above goods, enable us to produce a product of the highest quality and at the minimum of cost.

We will finish Samples for you—**Free of Charge**—and thus demonstrate the quality of work and finish we can give your product.

Let us have your inquiries and permit us to quote you prices.

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**CONSULTING ENGINEER**

Sewerage—Sewerage Disposal—Water Supply—Streets

**VILLAGE PLANNING**

Winston-Salem, N. C.

**KITAGUMI JAPAN WAX**

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

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Portable Electric  
BLOWER**

Blows dust out of motors, generators, switch-boards and other delicate machinery.

Can be equipped to draw dust and lint from cards, slubbers, spinning looms, napping machines, shearing machines, etc.

Write for illustrated folder giving prices, etc.

Attaches To Any Light  
Socket. Weight 6 lbs.**CLEMENTS MFG. CO.**  
621 Fulton St. Chicago**Just Think!**

How much more your  
winding would cost—  
and how much harder  
it would be to meet  
competition, if you  
did not always wind  
on

**“SONOCO”  
Cones and Tubes**Southern Novelty Co., Manufacturers  
Hartsville South Carolina**The Value of the Statistical Department.**

(By H. S. Baker and E. H. Davis, in Builders.)

About two years ago, it was believed that the Cotton Research Company files had grown to a point where the mass of information which they contained should be tabulated and charted for the purpose of ready reference as well as dissemination to the several units of our organization. Accordingly, the logical move was made in the institution of a statistical department. The rate at which data of a general and comprehensive nature has been accumulating since that time has strongly suggested that the addition of such a department to our activities was not made prematurely.

Statistics are perhaps generally regarded as dry. This seems rather strange, for the reason that they are, or should be, facts; and it is facts, properly tabulated, charted and indexed for ready reference, that a business must depend upon and constantly refer to, as well as keep up-to-date, if it is to make sound and orderly progress. Progress can hardly be thought uninteresting. No more, then, should the facts upon which it is based be so regarded. There is a lot in the presentation of such data.

Expressed in another way, yesterday's figures serve as a basis for gauging those of today and estimating approximately what those of tomorrow should be. Information and data of a very general nature and wide scope accumulate in the conduct of any large enterprise, and the statistical department has the intensely interesting and valuable function of keeping them out in the light of day, ready to serve the needs of the business.

Information often is of value in proportion to the time it takes to locate it. To know that a certain bit of information exists somewhere in the files and to be unable to locate it quickly when it is needed is apt to cause more annoyance and chagrin than the knowledge that it is actually non-existent.

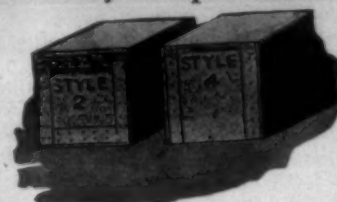
The original data belongs in the files, available for ready reference when the need arises. But before it is filed let it make its contribution to the statistical department, in order that the information on its subject may be broadened, or that the chart of like values may be brought to date in continuity.

It is not our purpose to convey the impression that our statistical department has, in such a relatively short time, reached the state of development which we propose that it shall reach. Nevertheless, a great deal has already been accomplished, and the future of this department seems clearly destined to be one of great help and value to us in properly serving the organization of which we are a part.

In the business of cotton manufacturing, in which all of us are in some way engaged, there are many groups of quantities, values, and factors to be considered. There are figures on cotton, involving several different commercial varieties, not to mention the many and varying

classes of our own American cotton, grown in different states, in different districts of the States, and in different years. There are different though similar groups of machine factors pertaining to the different mills. There are other groups of values which enter into costs and still other groups having to do with production. The same is true of selling.

The Cotton Research Company, by the nature of its functions, is dealing with all of these various and inter-related groups of values and factors. It is our business to collect and compile and to tabulate and chart these many and varied elements of the business of which we are a part. They must be avail-

**A Day of Specialists****Quality Shooks—****Quick Service**

We make a specialty of  
Packing Cases for hos-  
iery and Yarn Mills.

**Jennings Manufacturing Co.**

Box Shook Specialists

Thomasville, N. C.

The soft texture of the  
fabric, the clean, bright  
color, the loftiness and  
tensile strength are po-  
tent arguments for the  
use of

WYANDOTTE  
TEXTILE SODA  
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CONCENTRATED  
ASH  
WYANDOTTE  
KIER BOILING  
SPECIAL

in the textile mill.  
Ask your supply man.



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Michigan



able for immediate reference and comparison. They must be in shape at all times to pass along to the mills, the cost departments, or the selling organizations. In short, they must be available for use in many different ways and for different applications.

How does this year's cotton compare with last year's from the same district? What of its character, strength, length, and evenness? Reference to the cotton records makes such comparisons possible.

What front roll speed and twist is "A" Mill running on 28.5s? What is the cotton? What was last month's average yarn break? How does this compare with last year's average break? How did the preventative waste, by departments, compare with that of last month, and with that of Mill "B," running on the same yarn from the same cotton? What information do records of tests run have on a particular question?

Or again, wherein do the running organizations of "A" and "B" Mills differ? How do the drafts and speeds in general compare? And the productions? And the costs? Running organizations vary. There is a relatively wide latitude of good practice. Opinions differ. Can we point out from our data wherein the quality of the yarn made in "A" Mill indicates that its organization is perhaps better for particular work than that of "B" Mill?

The agent of Mill "C" is running his doffers at 7 R. P. M. Should Mill "D," on similar work, be running at 10? How do the yarns compare? The breaking strength charts will show the strength by days, weeks, months, and years, and the records of analyses will add further values to the comparison of quality.

And again, how does this fabric, just analyzed for the selling house, compare with other similar fabrics previously analyzed? Reference to the fabric analyses records reveals figures of all of the cloths of this class and all other classes which have been analyzed to date. In the case of some of the staples, there are records of scores of such fabrics. What of the cotton used in its construction? Are there indications of waste having been used in the mix? Reference to the file of yarn fibre length curves, which contains curves of straight cotton yarns and yarns made from various mixes, which include waste in various proportions and of various natures makes it possible to approximately classify the yarn under consideration.

Lastly, there is to be considered the data and information pertaining to things of a very general nature and wide scope, which are of interest to the business. Under this classification would come new ideas and new appliances which may very easily escape the attention of the mill. Such information, which is of a clearing house nature must be available for reference and dissemination.

The possibilities for service in this work of keeping complete and readily available records of such a mass of accumulating data at once appear to be of considerable proportions.

It is our purpose to develop our statistical department to a point where it will be capable of meeting most any call which might be made upon it.

#### Danish Demand for Hosiery.

Washington.—The Danish demand for hosiery and knit goods, which had decreased to a great extent during the past two years because of the general depression and overstocking which took place immediately after the war, has become much more active during the first four months of the current year, says Assistant Trade Commissioner H. Sorenson in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Concurrently with this general improvement in the knit goods market, the demand and marketing opportunity for American products have also improved considerably, due chiefly to the diminishing seriousness of German competition. Danish hosiery and knit goods importers and distributors, who heretofore have dealt solely in German goods, have recently evinced a great deal of interest in American products, and have in several cases requested assistance in forming American connections.

The Danish hosiery trade is divided about equally between cotton and wool, each of these amounting to about 45 per cent of the total consumption, the remaining 10 per cent being silk and artificial silk. The yearly consumption of cotton hosiery averages approximately 250,000 kilos, of which only about

25,000 kilos are supplied by the domestic industry. The balance is imported, chiefly from Germany, United States and England.

Other cotton knit goods, of which underwear constitutes the chief item, are also supplied mainly through importation, the total annual consumption being about 300,000 kilos, the major portion of which is imported from Germany, United States and England. The domestic production of this class is about 100,000 kilos.

#### Cadillac Portable Electric Blower.

A handy device for the textile mill is the Cadillac portable electric blower. This device effectively removes dust and lint from all types of textile machinery as well as from motors, generators, switchboards,

#### Trade Information Bulletins Available.

The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce has recently issued a trade information bulletin on "The Cotton Industry of Peru" which discusses the methods of production, financing, and marketing cotton in Peru, which should be of especial interest to cotton merchants. Another report, "Survey of the Czechoslovak Cotton Industry in 1922," deals with factors affecting the Czechoslovak cotton

cubic feet of free air per minute with a motor speed of 11,500.

This blower has a wide range of usefulness and does the work of elaborate and expensive vacuum and other cleaning systems. Even though though compressed air is available, there are places where it is not



and other power plant equipment which may be kept clean in no other way.

A knitting mill reports that by using the blower for cleaning rib top and knitting machines they save 80 per cent of the time required to do the same work by hand.

The blower weighs but six pounds, has a one-half-inch nozzle outlet, and blows about twenty

practical to use it owing to inaccessibility. The Cadillac, being electrical, may be operated when the plant itself is not in operation, for it is only necessary to connect the blower to an ordinary lamp socket to bring it into action.

The Cadillac Electric Blower is manufactured and sold by The Clements Manufacturing Company, 621 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

## Cut Your Weighing Costs

### Save TIME—LABOR—MONEY

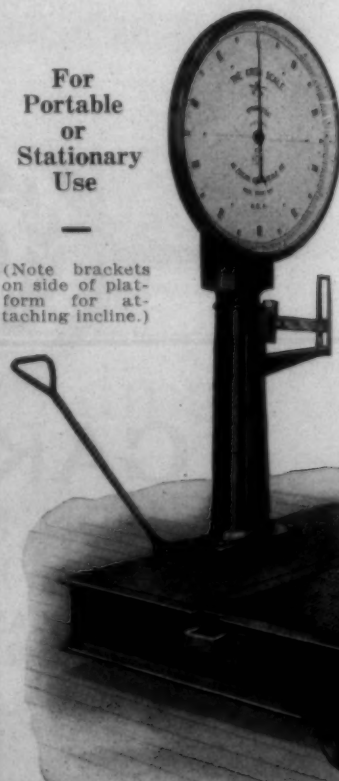
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Automatic—Kron Scales—Springless  
All Metal Construction

For  
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or  
Stationary  
Use

(Note brackets  
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for attaching incline.)



The Kron performs automatically the whole weighing operation, weighing material as fast as it can be handled. There's no waiting for pointer to come to rest—no fussing with weights—no chance for guessing—no false motions—no time wasted. Under the most exact weighing conditions in textile mills of every description it is daily proving its worth.

The scale here shown is especially adaptable for cotton mills because it can be wheeled about to any part of the plant and used as a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on the scale in trucks. Equipped with tear beam for automatic deduction of truck or container.

There's a Kron  
for Every Weighing Purpose

ALL TYPES. ANY CAPACITY.  
Dormant or Portable Scales—  
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## Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansing, Deodorizing, Scouring, and Scrubbing Powder. "Six-in-One."



### Some Recommendations

7th day of June, 1923.  
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,  
McColl, S. C.

Mr. Charlie Nichols, Pres. Treas.  
and Gen. Mgr.

Nichols Mfg. Company,  
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your Circular letter of the 4th, inst. with reference to MI CLEANSER.

Noting that the Nichols Mfg. Company is successors to the Champion Chemical Company.

We assume you are going to manufacture the same grade of MI CLEANSER, as formerly manufactured by the Champion Chemical Company.

And we wish to express to you that we do not see why you cannot become one of the LARGEST Manufacturers of SCRUBBING POWDER in the COUNTRY.

Due—First, of course to the QUALITY of MI CLEANSER. Second, to your peculiarly adopted location, to your trade, namely, the SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS, and Third, the REASONABLE PRICE of MI CLEANSER.

We have been using MI CLEANSER, for the PAST SIX YEARS, and we find it ALL RIGHT.

We are enclosing our ORDER for 12 barrels of MI CLEANSER, for immediate shipment, thanking you to give this your prompt attention, we are,

Yours very truly,  
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,  
J. E. Parker, Secretary.

JEP—Mc.

This letter UNSOLICITED.

"Cleanliness is Next to  
Godliness"

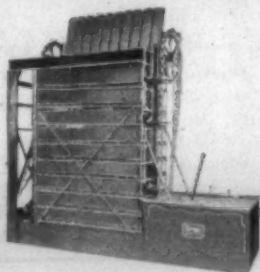
Clean your floors twice each week for your health's sake. MI CLEANSER makes them sanitary and healthful.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY  
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.  
CHARLES NICHOLS  
Pres., Treas. & Gen'l. Mgr.

## ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Largest Line in U. S.

### BALERS



Electric Power  
Waste Press

There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



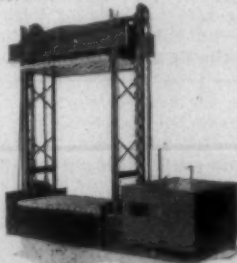
Hand Power  
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power  
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power  
Cloth Press

Write Economy Baler Co., Dept.  
S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ask for new catalog.

## ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

### Increase in Southern Business of Lestershire Spool Co.

The Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of a well known line of fibre head spools, is enjoying a rapidly increasing business in the Southern mill territory, according to L. E. Wooten, who is in charge of the Southern sales. Mr. Wooten recently established a Southern office in Charlotte and reports a very gratifying increase in the number of Southern mills now using Lestershire spools.

Recently the company has received an initial order from nine different mill companies, and each of these operates a group of mills. In each case the initial order was followed by a letter from the mills in which it was stated every mill in the various groups would use Lestershire spools and additional supplies were required. In two cases, Mr. Wooten reports, two new mills are equipping their new machinery with the spools made by his company.

The Lestershire Spool is attracting a great deal of favorable comment among Southern mill men due to a number of features that make for long life and efficient operation. Mr. Wooten, in outlining the advantages of this spool, brings out the following points: The spool heads will not splinter, chip or break off the barrels and due to the elimination of these defects, which occur in ordinary spools, Lestershire spools not only decrease the cost of production, but also increases the production, due to the practical elimination of idle machinery that is topped on account of broken threads caused by splintered spool heads.

The long life of Lestershire spools is another point in their favor, Mr. Wooten states. A number of these spools have been in operation for fifteen years and are as good today as when they were placed in service. Due to this fact, the makers

of Lestershire spools claim that the spools will last as long as the machines on which they are run.

Lestershire spools, Mr. Wooten says, are sold on an unconditional guarantee. Of the many thousands that have been placed in service in mills throughout the United States, not a single one has had to be replaced and on the other hand, almost all mills that have tried Lestershire spools have placed repeat orders from them, one mill having duplicated its original order sixteen times.

### Cloth Imports in March.

Washington. — Statistics on the imports of cotton cloths in March of this year have just been issued by the Department of Commerce. The figures are expressed in pounds, the total of bleached goods imports for the month being 1,754,104 pounds. Orders were recently sent out by the statistical division of the department to compile the import figures in yards hereafter instead of pounds, but it is stated that the new basis will not become operative before July.

Imports of printed, dyed, colored or woven cottons for March totalled 1,961,394 pounds, England continued to send the predominate quantity of each class, with Switzerland second in unbleached and bleached while Japan was second in printed, and dyed, with Czecho-Slovakia a close third.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal for general excellence in scholarship for the entire period of their course has been awarded to the following men: Burnet Valentine, Lowell Textile School, Benjamin Heath, Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, George Thornton Bostic, North Carolina State College, Joseph Ralph Perkins, of Rhode Island School of Design, Victor Herbert Bruneau,



# GARLAND

## LOOM PICKERS *and*

## LOOM HARNESSSES

GARLAND MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE



#### DuPont Develops New Vat Color.

The development of a vat color, known as Sulfranthrene Pink FF Paste, hitherto imported from abroad and now made for the first time in the United States, is announced by the dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The new vat dye is a very bright, clear, pink which not only possesses a very desirable and pleasing yellowish shade, but is fast to washing, perspiration and bleaching, and is easily reduced with caustic soda and du Pont Hydrosulfite Concentrated.

In its announcement, the company states that the color is very soluble, dyes very evenly and shows very good penetration and is, therefore, an excellent color for use in all sorts of package dyeing machines, as well as for dyeing cotton in all other forms.

It is suitable for use on every type of washable cotton goods, as well as on linen and half-linen, pure and artificial silk. It is largely used for gingham, shirtings, embroideries, damasks, cotton crepes, percales, romper cloth, dress goods, etc. When applied to pure or artificial silk, its purity and beauty are pronounced.

Sulfranthrene Pink FF Paste is easily printed by the usual methods for printing vat colors. It also can be discharged to a pure white with sulfoxylates and leucotrope.

#### Danish Demand for Hosiery Better.

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#### Investigate Knit Goods in Europe.

Washington.—Walter Lewis and Thomas Menchion, experts of the textile section of the Tariff Commission, were directed by the commission to leave here early in July for Europe, in company with two accountants not yet chosen, to investigate costs of production of infants' cotton hosiery, cotton gloves made of warp-knit fabric, and the warp-knit fabric itself.

Messrs. Tewis and Menchion are among the five experts of the commission who have been investigating costs of production of these textiles among domestic mills for nearly two months. They have been recalled from their work among the American producers, in order to prepare for the European investigation, which will be principally in Germany, but will carry the investigators also into England. The domestic work has not been completed, but is well in hand, and that which remains will be completed by the three experts, and the accountants who will remain in this country.

#### COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery For Textile Mills  
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.  
Bethayres, Pa.

## THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

## A PURE SALT

UNEQUALED FOR DYE VATS

MYLES SALT CO., LTD.

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PULLEYS
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### The WOOD Line

SONS CO.

CLUTCHES

#### FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS



Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

COUPLINGS

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

### THE WOOD LINE

SONS CO.

of Power Transmission Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

Catalogue on request

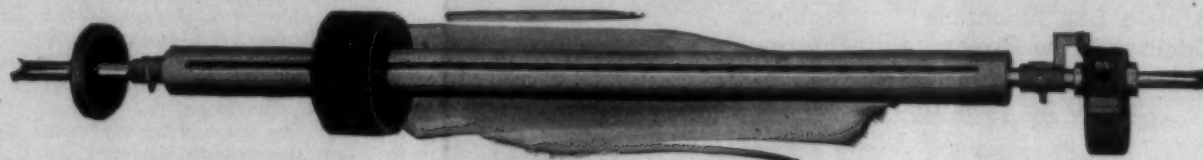
## T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,  
Greenville, S. C.

## POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

## Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

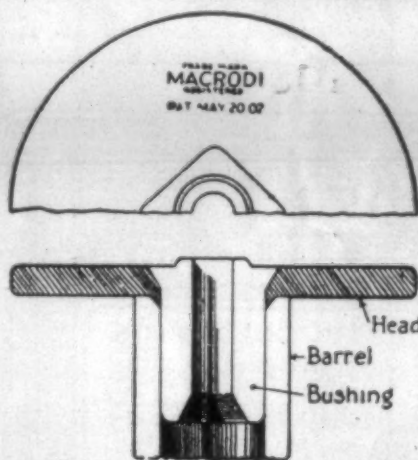
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.



Manufactured only by the  
**National Ring Traveler Co.**



Providence, R. I.  
31 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.



### The Macrodi

#### FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

#### Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

**MACRODI FIBRE CO**  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

B V C

TRADE MARK

**WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS**

### BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S.C.  
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:  
ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

## Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.**  
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

### The Mullen Tester and Index Values.

(Continued from Page 12)

mechanical purposes. In such cases a fabric is required to have a certain total strength. There is a nice distinction between the total strength and unit strength or Index Value of a fabric. The Index Value points to quality and when there is better quality there is higher unit strength, other things being equal. The significance of the Index Value as applied to certain fabrics may be realized by pointing out that in testing materials in general to ascertain a certain property very often it is necessary to measure another property which accompanies the one desired. For example, the terms "high and low test" as applied to gasoline refer to the Baume value of the liquid gasoline, which is some function of the specific gravity, and it is a well known fact that the better gasolines those of higher power and more mileage have a higher Baume test than the lower grades. It is because of the fact that this high Baume test invariably occurs with high grade gasoline, and also because the Baume test is easily made that the trade recognizes that a 70 degree gasoline is superior to a 62 degree material. In like manner a fabric made of Sea Island cotton is superior to one made of Egyptian or American, and it has already been shown that Sea Island has a higher Index Value in the same construction.

In general the Index Value reacts in pointing out inferior textiles by lowered strength, increased weight or both, producing a lowered value. By inferior textiles here are not meant fabrics made of the lower grades of cotton and sold as such but fabrics made with a strong warp and weak filling of poor quality so filled as to give the appearance of quality. Other examples are fabrics subjected to harmful chemical treatment. If the foregoing fabrics were tested and their Index Values determined they would all show a lower Index Value than the kind of material they were meant to represent.

In conclusion it may be said that the Mullen tester and the Index Value offer some interesting possibilities in the testing of fabrics. Data of this nature properly taken and compiled would be of value in many cases where the subject of fabric quality is of importance.

### Stress Need of Dye Standards.

Washington.—As Secretary Hoover and Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, both have expressed much interest in the dye standardization work of the bureau, which was brought to the attention of the main advisory committee of the textile division last week, it is believed that a larger appropriation for dye research work will be made available after July 1, it was said.

At present, only one chemist, W. D. Appel, is devoting his exclusive attention to dye work at the bureau. The chemical division hopes to add to the personnel for this pur-

pose and to the equipment and other facilities also.

At the meeting of the textile advisory committee it was voted to ask each textile association to name a committee of from one to three members to co-operate with the dye work at the Bureau of Standards.

In a report made available the bureau points out the need for dye standardization as follows:

"The lack of uniformity of commercial dyes in color strength, quality and money value is well known to the trade. Before the war the dye industry was controlled by the German firms who maintained a multiplicity of names, strengths and quantities of dyes.

"The trade was accustomed, therefore, to dyestuffs of variable quality, so that when the field was opened to American manufacturers, opportunity was presented for the wholesale adulteration of textile coloring matters by jobbers and brokers, whose profits entailed a corresponding loss to legitimate industry.

"The demand for standardization has come mainly from the dyers and textile manufacturers, who believe standardization will remedy this objectionable condition.

"The situation with respect to the enforcement of the standardization features of the tariff act of 1922 clearly shows that there was little or no standardization in the past, and that it is needed now.

### Modern Business Practice.

"The standardization of dyes is in accord with modern business practice whereby buyer and seller have a common basis of knowledge of the products of trade.

"Such practice leads to more economical business, and better business to legitimate industry. The manufacture of dyes in particular is coming to see the advantages of standardization. In fact, standardization may well become a distinctive feature of the American dye industry."

The problem of dye standardization, the report says, is first to devise methods for:

- "1. Identification of dye species.
- "2. Determination of color strength in terms of pure dye content, or some arbitrarily chosen standard.
- "3. Determination of quality of a dye. This includes fastness tests, and tests for suitability of a given product for a special use.

### The Problem Involved.

"Then the problem is to establish standards and specifications for each dye which will be acceptable to manufacturer and consumer.

"It is believed that spectrophotometric analysis, coupled with group reactions, will be sufficient for the identification of dye species.

"For color strength methods will be developed for the quantitative determination of the organic and inorganic constituents of ordinary commercial dyes.

"Particularly, the various chemical and physical methods for the determination of pure dye content and color strength will be studied, and compared with the ordinary dye testing method, and whenever practicable these results will be compared in turn with actual dyeing in the mill.

It is anticipated that no one



method of evaluation will be found generally applicable; and that for purposes of standardization, the most desirable method will have to be specified for each dye.

"The evaluation of the quality of a dye will offer difficulties because of the variety of uses and demands made upon each dye species. Standard specifications for fastness tests must be drawn up. It may be desirable in some cases to prepare a set of standard samples of dyes which exhibit the degrees of fastness indicated in the specifications in sufficient quantity to supply samples to the industry.

#### Colors to Be Standardized.

"Some work has already been done with this work as a background. It seems advisable to immediately undertake the standardization of the following listed colors:

"Direct dyes: Schultz No. 462, direct deep black ew.; Schultz No. 337, Benzo blue 2 B; Schultz No. 476, Benzamine grown 3 go.; Schultz No. 463, Erie direct black rx.; Schultz No. 333, Oxamine black bhn.

"Acid dyes: Schultz No. 217, Agalma black 10 B; Schultz No. 145, Orange I. I.; Schultz No. 700, Nigrosine, water soluble; Schultz No. 877, Indigo extract; Schultz No. 23, Tra-  
trahine.

"Mordant and chrome: Schultz No. 181, Salicine black U; Schultz No. 89, Metachrome brown B; Schultz No. 48, Alizarine yellow G.

"Basic dyes: Schultz No. 284, Bismarck brown R; Schultz No. 33, Chrysoidine Y.; Schultz No. 515, Methyl violet.

"Vat dyes: Schultz No. 874, Indigo; Schultz No. 842, Indantrene blue Ged.; Schultz No. 763, Indanthrene dark blue Bo.

"Sulphur dye: s Schultz No. 726, Sulphur black.

#### Principal Dye Groups.

"These dyes are selected because they include over 50 per cent of the poundage of dyes manufactured in the country, and over 33 per cent of the money value of dyes manufactured. Each is produced by a relatively large number of manufacturers.

"They represent the principal groups of dyes both as to application and chemical structure. In general, standardization of these dyes will bring out all the difficulties involved, and will be a big step forward in the standardization contemplated.

"Standardization of each dye will be effected in the following steps:

"1. Preparation of a relatively pure sample of the color known purity.

"2. Comparison of a series of samples from all American manufacturers, and from other sources, with this sample by the various analytical methods.

"3. Determination of the variation in quality of the series.

"4. Acquire a large sample, say 10 to 20 pounds, of satisfactory quality to be called the standard.

"5. Write specifications for the dye indicating: 1. method of identification; 2. methods of analysis; 3. its quality, fastness, etc., in terms of standard tests; 4. allowable variations in the product.

"6. Arrange for the distribution of the specifications and of samples

of the standard of those interested, and urge buying and selling of the dye on the basis of the specifications.

"7. Other problems: Many subsidiary problems of methods of analysis and properties of dyes will have to be solved as the work progresses. Considerable data of more purely scientific interest regarding the physics and chemistry of dyes and dyeing will undoubtedly be obtained in the course of the work. This type of work may be pursued further as time permits."

#### Reports of Entomologists on Weevil.

To my inquiry concerning the presence of weevil and the prospective weevil damage the State and Federal entomologists have generously replied rather definitely but with due scientific caution. I would summarize and supplement their replies as follows: The weevil occupation for the third year will include roughly half of North Carolina and parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri for the first season. In the Piedmont part of North Carolina and South Carolina weevil are less numerous than on the same date last season for the corresponding stages of occupancy, but far more numerous in the third year half of North Carolina and northwest counties of South Carolina than the second year infestation was last season in the same territory. In coastal Carolinas weevil are fully as numerous as last season. The Georgia report states that infestation is 25 per cent more numerous than for last year. If this is true, it is very important because the infestation was very heavy last spring. The Georgia entomologist also states the prospect for the Georgia crop as the poorest ever produced. The Texas entomologist reports an emergence of 16 per cent of the hibernation and anticipates "at least a moderately heavy weevil infestation if climatic conditions remain favorable." The Federal Bureau of Entomology at Tullulah, La., reports an appearance of only one-third as many weevil as during last spring, but states: "The degree of infestation probable in the later season will depend entirely upon weather conditions from this time on." The Federal Bureau also expects more effective use of poison this season, but Texas expects the same artificial control.—Extract from Market Letter of W. Arthur Shelton.

Industry shows that on the eastern coast of Nicaragua, there is considerable "silk grass" growing wild. It has a strong silk-like fiber and the Indians use it for making rope. Consul W. W. Heard reports. The long rainy season necessitates some sort of artificial drying in the treatment of the fiber.

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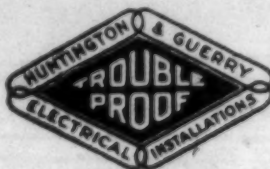
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## Cotton Notes

### May Cotton Consumption.

Washington. — Cotton consumed during May amounted to 620,965 bales of lint and 54,728 of linters, compared with 577,396 of lint and 52,492 of linters in April this year and 495,337 of lint and 56,057 of linters in May last year, the census bureau announced.

Cotton on hand May 31 in consuming establishments totalled 1,621,290 bales of lint and 163,892 of linters, compared with 1,889,218 of lint and 180,980 of linters on April 30 this year and 1,420,428 of lint and 159,604 of linters on May 31 last year.

Cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses totalled 1,579,606 bales of lint and 47,583 of linters, compared with 1,966,441 of lint and 53,656 of linters on April 30 this year and 2,559,451 of lint and 94,876 of linters on May 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 35,390,437 compared with 35,515,791 in April this year and 31,641,141 in May last year.

Imports totalled 23,593 bales, compared with 37,068 in April this year and 14,320 in May last year.

Exports totalled 160,363 bales including 2,818 bales of linters compared with 259,984 bales including 2,729 of linters in April this year and 469,397 bales, including 12,061

bales of linters in May last year.

Statistics of cotton growing states follows:

Consumed during May 392,575 bales, compared with 363,865 in April this year and 331,481 in May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 in consuming establishments 890,128 bales, compared with 1,078,444 on April 30 this year and 685,123 on May 31 last year.

Cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses 1,255,036 bales, compared with 1,655,860 on April 30 this year and 2,053,451 on May 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during May totalled 16,089,463, compared with 16,072,152 during April this year and 15,518,365 during May last year.

### The Week's Cotton Trade.

Wide fluctuations in cotton prices prevailed during the week ending June 15, with net results showing advances of about 5-16 cents per pound. Demand for spot cotton continued good with actual transactions limited, due to lack of free offerings. Regardless of reports indicating curtailment in mill activities the May consumption by American mills amounted to 620,965 bales as compared with 495,337 bales for May of last year. The consumption



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for the ten months ending May 31 this year amounted to 5,660,969 bales as compared with 4,942,000 bales for the same period last season. Reports indicated active trading in the cotton goods markets with prices firm and higher.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 28.83 cents per pound on June 15 as compared with 8.50 cents the previous week. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 27.91 cents as compared with 27.62 cents the previous week. Private estimates showing a low condition report for June was one of the factors in the strength of the market.

Exports for the week amounted to 36,953 bales, compared with 40,002 bales the previous week and 123,486 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Certificated stock at New York on June 15 was 78,650 bales, and at New Orleans 6,071 bales. Total stocks, all kinds, at New York, 89,518 bales, and at New Orleans, 86,489 bales.

New York future contracts closed June 15: July 27.91c; October 24.90; December 24.40; January 24.05; March 24.03. New Orleans closed: July 27.85c; October 24.33; December 23.87; January 23.70; March 23.55. New Orleans spot cotton 29.00c per pound.

	1923	1922
Bales	Bales	Bales
Port receipts	5,578,449	5,772,408
Port stocks	351,687	787,914
Interior receipts	7,166,852	6,960,284
Interior stocks	391,675	627,463
Into sight	10,461,303	9,803,214
Northern spinners' takings	2,244,060	2,065,986
Southern spinners' takings	4,222,442	3,628,494

#### French Cotton Exchange Accepts American Proposal.

The Havre Cotton Exchange, upon recommendation of Mr. Pierre Du Pasquier, French delegate present at the World's Cotton Conference in Washington, has cabled this representative accepting fully the proposition put before them by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The agreement reached provides for the adoption of American standards as universal standards for cotton of American growth, with the understanding that the United States cotton standards act permits trading on the basis of millimetre

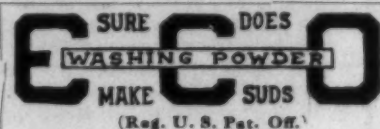
designation, including strength and character in addition to length. The Department of Agriculture agrees that in the event that changes become apparently desirable, provision will be made for a revision of these standards by representatives of foreign cotton exchanges in conference with representatives of the American cotton industry and the Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture agrees to take such action as may be necessary under Section 4 of the United States cotton standards act to vest in the members of the Havre Arbitration Appeals Committee the authority to determine finally the true classification as to grade and color, in accordance with said standards of cotton of American growth exported from the United States. This decision has been made in order to avoid the difficulties and delays which might result were all final appeals referred to Washington.

Mr. Du Pasquier states that the Havre Exchange will be glad to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in any effort to improve the foreign cotton trade as it may hereafter be conducted under the new agreement.

#### Market for American Neckwear in Australia.

Medium-priced American neckwear, Trade Commissioner Sanger believes, could be sold in the Australian market if properly introduced. Knitted neckties would enjoy a larger demand than any other kind, but ties made of silk, artificial silk, or silk mixed with other fibres would likely find a small sale. Additional information as to the market and suggestions for entering this market may be obtained from the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



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# Cotton Goods

New York.—A better demand for unfinished goods developed in the cotton goods markets last week, although finished goods remained slow, with only a moderate amount of business. The condition of the cotton market and the fact that present prices are not showing a satisfactory profit has led to greater curtailment by cloth mills in New England. In the South, night operations are showing some falling off.

The market for percales, bleached goods and brown domestics continued quiet during the week. Wash goods were somewhat improved due to the more favorable weather. Trade as a whole was considerably broader than during the previous week, with a more general demand from various fabric users.

Goods priced have worked into a somewhat firmer position, but quotations show considerable irregularity due to the accumulation of stock in some quarters. Mills are strongly resisting further price declines. There is a general feeling that with prices already at production costs, they can hardly go much lower.

In the print cloth division, orders were somewhat larger and inquiry more general as the week closed. Mills that have been willing to sell spots at low prices refused to consider the same quotations on contract. Sales of spot and nearby deliveries of wide 64x60s were reported at 9 7-8 cents, while narrow goods came freely at 5 cents for 25-inch 56x44s. One fine count print cloth, prices were higher, being based on 13 cents for 4-yard goods.

The demand for satens continued fairly active, but was mostly confined to small lots. Some forward sales of large lots, with deliveries running three months ahead, were reported. Goods in second hands were more firmly held and were not available at some of the recent low prices.

Sheetings were less active. On 4-yard 37-inch goods mills are now asking 10 1-2 cents and have declined 10 3-8 cents for fair sized quantities.

On the other hand, some 2.85s were available at 14 3-4 cents, which is about 1-4 cent up from the low point. Some 5.50 business was done this week at 8 1-8 cents and 8 1-4 cents. It is still possible to secure some spot lots at 8 cents. Some mills are now declining anything under 8 1-2 cents for 31-inch 5-yards, although sales were made at 8 3-8 cents and 8 1-4 cents. On 6.15s some mills are now asking 7 1-2 cents and declined 7 3-8 cents for contracts.

The current week was featured by less trading than was noted last week. Various mills were in receipt of moderate sized orders. Only occasionally did an order go through that looked fairly large. A few New England shoe manufacturers were in the market. One of them bought approximately 75,000 yards of 9-ounce shoe duck at a close price. Potential buyers were about looking for army duck. They claimed to be able to buy 30-inch 8.42-ounce goods at 26 cents, but no mills noted would come within at least 1 cent of the price. The present price basis holds at 28 cents for spots or nearbys and 27 cents after October 1. Mills will trade, but are hardly likely to cut their quotations more than a fraction. No activity of even a limited sort developed in double filling, hose and belting and numbered duck.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x 4s, 7 1-2 cents; gray goods, 38 1-2-inch 64x 64s, 10 1-4; gray goods, 39-inch, 68x 72s, 11 3-8; gray goods, 39-inch, 80x 80s, 13; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 14 1-2; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 12 1-4; brown sheetings, standard, 15 1-2; ticking, 8-ounce, 30; denims, 2.20, 23; staple ginghams, 19; standard prints, 11; dress ginghams, 21 1-2 to 24; kid finished cambrics, 10 to 11.

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Further improvement was noted in the cotton yarn market. For carded yarns, the demand for spot and prompt shipment was fairly steady, inquiries covering spot yarns ranging from 5,000 to 25,000 pounds. Orders for as much as 50,000 pounds of knitting yarns and half that amount of weaving yarns were reported. The volume of inquiry increased as the week ended, the quantities involving going as high as 200,000 pounds.

An encouraging feature of the week was the improved position of combed yarns. A much better buying movement for Southern combed yarn was noted, with orders ranging from 5,000 to 100,000 pounds. Combed yarns have been very dull for the past few weeks, but the whole range took on new life last week. Competition for business is still very keen, which was reflected by the very close prices named. Yarn prices for the week showed very little change during the week. Some advances were named on Monday and Tuesday, but were withdrawn before the week ended. Sales of 30s 2-ply warps were put through at 55c and 20s at 47c and 48c. Southern 2-ply skeins were traded on a basis with 1c and 2c of these quotations. A few mills and commission houses quoted slightly higher, but referred to preferred mill qualities. An occasional spinner tended to bear the market with an extremely low quotation. Their yarns were quickly bought up at several cents below those offered by competitors. The effect of such offerings was to create a desire to afford additional opportunities to buy at the same figures.

The underwear makers were also better yarn buyers during the week, and a number of fairly large orders were reported from this source. Mercerizers showed no interest in the market and took practically no yarns at all.

The following quotations represent average values in this market last week:

Single Skeins		
5s to 8s	37½ @ 38	
10s	39 @ 39½	
12s	40 @ 40½	
14s	40½ @ 41	
16s	41 @ 41½	
20s	42½ @ 43	
24s	45 @ 45½	
26s	46½ @ 47	
30s	49½ @ 50	
Single Warp		
8s	38½ @ 39	
10s	40 @ 40½	
12s	40½ @ 41	
14s	41 @ 41½	
16s	41½ @ 42	
20s	42½ @ 43	
24s	45 @ 45½	
26s	47½ @ 48	
30s	50½ @ 51	
40s	58 @ 60	
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		
8s and 9 3-4 slacks	37½ @ 38	
8 3-4 tinged tubes	35½ @ 36	
8 3-4 hard white warp-twist	37 @ 37½	
8 3-4 hard twist waste	36 @ 36½	
Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	38½ @ 39	
10s	39½ @ 40	
12s	40 @ 40½	
14s	40½ @ 41	
16s	41½ @ 42	
20s	43½ @ 44	
24s	45½ @ 46	
26s	49½ @ 50	
30s	51½ @ 52	
40s	48 @ 60	

Two-Ply Warps		
8s	39 @ 39½	
10s	40 @ 40½	
12s	41 @ 41½	
14s	42 @ 42½	
16s	43 @ 43½	
20s	44½ @ 45	
24s	48½ @ 49	
26s	50½ @ 51	
30s	51½ @ 52	
40s	60 @	
Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones		
8s	37½ @ 38	
10s	38 @ 38½	
12s	38½ @ 39	
14s	39 @ 39½	
16s	40 @ 40½	
18s	41 @ 41½	
20s	41 @ 41½	
22s	42 @ 42½	
24s	43½ @ 44	
26s	44½ @ 45	
30s	47 @ 47½	
40s	58 @ 50	
30s double carded	50	
30s tying-in	43	
Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps		
8s to 16s	50	
20s	52½	
24s	55	
30s	60 @ 62	
40s	70	
50s	75	
60s	85	
70s	92 @ 95	
80s	\$1.05 @ \$1.10	

## Leipzig Fur Quotations.

A report on "Leipzig Fur Quotations from April 8 to 14, 1923, for wild and raw skins," has been received from Consul Hernando de Sota, Leipzig, Germany, and will be made available to interested persons upon application to the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

## Indian Jute Sowings.

Reports from reliable sources state that on April 1, approximately 25 per cent of the Indian jute crop had been sown, and estimate that about 2,400,000 acres will be under cultivation this year, says Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles B. Spofford, Calcutta.

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Woman's Missionary Union, Auxillary to Baptist States Convention of North Carolina, March 27th-29th. Tickets for the going journey sold March 23-29, inclusive, certificates validated March 29th, honored until April 2, 1923.

**J. F. DALTON,**  
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Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Isaac Walker. Heavy built, very talkative, several gold teeth. Probably working in card room and claims to have a family of mill workers. Address Information, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Experienced textile manufacturer and cotton mill cost accountant on both plain and fancy weaves, now employed, but wishes to correspond, looking for a better opportunity for advancement. Excellent references. Address Manufacturer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — Position as master mechanic by a first-class man. Have 10 years' experience in power plant work. Am now employed but prefer a change. Mechanic, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED: Experienced man for overseer of carding for large card room in the Carolinas. One who knows how to manage help and get both quality and quantity. Good opportunity for right man. Nothing but sober men of good character and ability need apply. Apply "OPPORTUNITY" care Textile Bulletin.

Salesman Wanted.  
 Familiar with sizing finishing and bleaching, to represent a well established firm in a section of the South in which they already have an established business, to handle a complete line of sizing, finishing and bleaching materials. Apply in own handwriting. Address S. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—second hand comber grinding machine. Must be in good repair at right price. H.H. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Go - weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3845.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3846.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3847.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced all greable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3848.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, sashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3849.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3851.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. . mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osbauge, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.



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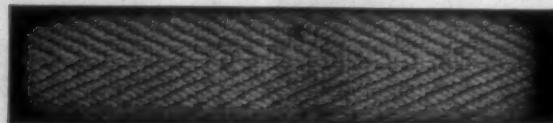
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Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.  
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Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.  
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.  
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Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Clements Mfg. Co., 621 Fulton St., Chicago.  
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Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
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Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
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Joseph L. Davidson, 225 N. Second St., Philadelphia.  
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.  
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Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.  
Dronsfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.  
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.  
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Graton and Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.  
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Hollingsworth, J. D., Greenville, S. C.  
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Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
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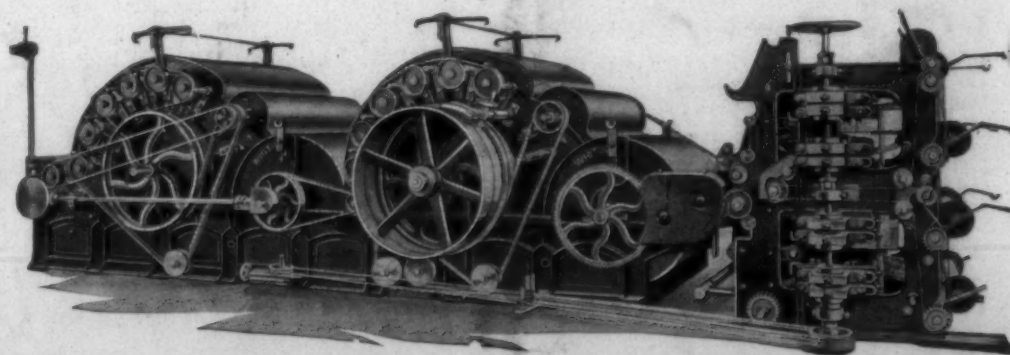


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